

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



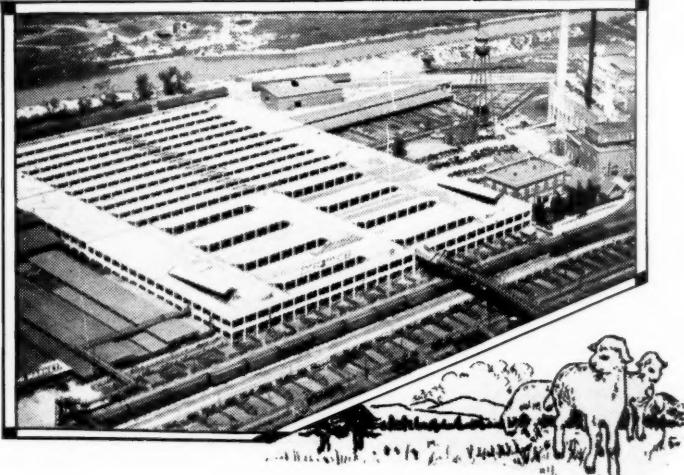
The Meat Board Report

Twelve Months of Lamb Demonstrations

The Lamb Markets in June

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING
CORPORATION
Boston, Mass.



1,143,488 Sheep
were received at the
DENVER
STOCKYARDS
the first half of 1932.

Of this number
1,059,252
have been sold.

[The million mark in receipts of sheep at Denver was
reached June 2nd this year, while in 1931 this figure
was not reached until September 4th.]

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SAVE!
You Save Shrink,
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and You Save Time



How supply and demand control the meat packers

THE meat packing business is completely responsive to conditions of supply and demand.

Those who handle livestock and meat do not control conditions; *they are controlled by conditions*. Operations in the year 1931 furnish a clear example:

Supplies of meat animals increased as compared with the previous year and livestock dropped to the lowest levels that have been obtained in a generation.

Retail buying power fell off equally as much—possibly more—and dressed meat prices also dropped to the lowest levels in a generation.

Losses were the rule in the packing industry.

If the meat packers could have

controlled selling prices they could have made money in 1931.

If the packers could have controlled livestock prices they could have made money in 1931.

If the packers could have controlled volume they could have reduced their losses in 1931.

Inability to control livestock prices, or wholesale prices, or volume, made it necessary for the packers to do business at a loss. Nevertheless they furnished farmers with daily cash markets for meat animals; and retailers with a constant and abundant supply of fresh, wholesome meat of high quality.

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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
 and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

The sheepman's position and prospects have improved materially since the first of June.

Improving Prospects Market conditions are not yet such as to show a profit to the early shippers, but the movements that were looked to to establish prices above costs are continuing and operating more rapidly than they were a few weeks ago.

Wool and lamb prices are largely but not wholly tied up in the general commodity price situation. That is dependent upon, and affected by, general confidence or the lack of it, European feelings and finances, international exchange, and monetary bases. All of these, and other factors are considered in connection with the "way out." Doubtless there are other factors that also are important though not now recognized or evaluated but which will be understood when the depression period can be analyzed in calm retrospect. In economics, as in other lines, hindsight is better than foresight.

Occurrences that justify expectation of improvement are:

The response of prices to shorter supplies in some lines.

A better understanding and financial arrangement among European countries.

Recent advances in wool prices in London.

The close of the conventions of the political parties.

Prices and Supplies For many months decreases in market supplies of livestock and crops failed to advance prices, while larger deliveries still caused further declines. Although the purchasing power of the public has not changed, prices for live cattle and hogs have recently gone up as a result of lighter market runs.

The market receipts of hogs in June were 18 per cent less than in May and prices gained 40 per cent over the low point of this year. This has a double significance: First, it shows a restoration of relationship of supply and price, and second, it changes the meat situation, which for so long has been held at bottom prices by the flood of cheap pork.

The shortage in the 1932 lamb crop is mainly in the later crop, which is 75 per cent of the total and supplies the market in late summer and the fall months. With the shortage at that time and the larger proportion of fat lambs in deliveries, something of a scarcity in feeder lambs is ahead. But the general meat animal

situation may help lamb prices before winter, even if wool still fails to contribute through higher pelt credits.

Politics and Congress The politics of the national conventions have left the country very thoughtful, but not alarmed. The issues are not sharply defined and the choice seems likely to depend largely upon the actions and utterances of the candidates during the coming four months. The agricultural and tariff platform planks of both parties are printed in this issue.

Unfortunately, Congress continues in session, though there is almost a certainty of adjournment this month. Much good work has been done. The foundation for business recovery has been laid so far as such can be done through legislative acts and the effects are beginning to show. It would have been unreasonable to expect that the spirit and courage of the first weeks of the session could be carried through in an election year. The President is very determined in his opposition to some proposals which the best financial opinion regard as likely not only to fail of good results, but to cause new confusion and further delay.

One of the incidental but important effects of the new scale of freight rates on livestock in the West is the change of railroad rules that withdrew from

Change of Ownership Omaha and other River markets the privilege of forwarding livestock sold there to points farther east under the lower rate that applies for the entire distance moved. Under the present railroad tariffs, except at Denver, Ogden, and Salt Lake, buyers of livestock to be shipped east must take new billings which cost considerably more than shipping on the through rates that would apply from the point of origin to the final destination under the old "sale-in-transit" privileges.

The matter is one that is closely tied up with competition among buyers at the larger markets acting for the large and local packers at those markets on one hand, and for independent eastern concerns on the other.

It is expected that this sale-in-transit privilege will be the subject of special hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the near future. Because it affects competitive conditions in buying, the matter is of deep concern to producers. It is further discussed, and illustrated as to freight rates, in an article in this issue, entitled "Sale-in-Transit Endangered."

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

SHOWS AND SALES

National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 29, 30, 31.

Idaho Ram Sale, Filer—August 10.

Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton—August 25.

The International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago—November 26-December 3.

CONVENTIONS

Colorado Wool Growers, Montrose—July 25-26.

California Wool Growers, San Francisco—November 17-18.

American National Livestock Assn., Ogden, Utah—January 12-14, 1933.

Lamb Program Delayed

THE National Wool Growers Association has been forced to suspend for the present the 1932 program of lamb sales campaigns, demonstrations, and advertising, as worked out by the Executive Committee and the convention last January.

Because of financial conditions the National officers felt it advisable to adhere strictly to the plan of making no contracts or obligations involving payments in excess of funds on hand. Partial payments on quotas assumed by the states in connection with the 1932 budget of the National Association have been forwarded by Texas, California, and Washington, but the total amount received so far is considerably below expenditures under the minimum scale and reduced salaries under which the National office is being conducted.

The situation will be fully canvassed by the Executive Committee on August 29. As soon as any funds can be made available, plans will be worked out and arrangements made for one or more lamb sales campaigns similar to the one put on in Omaha last November, which resulted in an increase of over 40 per cent in lamb sales and consumption in that city.

What the Parties Say

WE print without comment the official statements now available from the Republican and Democratic parties pertaining to agricultural and tariff matters.

Neither convention platforms or candidates' speeches mean legislation or are wholly binding upon the party winning the election. But these pre-election statements do furnish the best means of knowing what to expect in policies and legislation from the next administration.

The party platform planks on agriculture and tariff are as follows:

On Agriculture

Republican

Farm distress in America has its root in the enormous expansion of agricultural production during the war, the deflation of 1919, 1920, and the dislocation of markets after the war. There followed, under Republican administrations, a long record of legislation in the aid of the cooperative organization of farmers and in providing farm credit. The position of agriculture was gradually improved. In 1928 the Republican party pledged further measures in aid of agriculture, principally tariff protection for agricultural products and the creation of a Federal Farm Board "clothed with the necessary power to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations."

Almost the first official act of President Hoover was the calling of a special session of Congress to redeem these party pledges. They have been redeemed.

The 1930 tariff act increased the rates on agricultural products by 30 per cent, upon industrial products only 12 per cent. That act equalized, so far as legislation can do so, the protection afforded the farmer with the protection afforded industry and prevented a vast flood of cheap wool, grain, livestock, dairy and other products from entering the American market.

By the agricultural marketing act the Federal Farm Board was created and armed with broad powers and ample funds. The object of that act, as stated in its preamble, was "To promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that * * * agriculture will be placed on the basis of economic equality with other industries * * *, by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations under their own control * * * and by promoting

the establishment of a farm-marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations.

The Federal Farm Board, created by the agricultural marketing act, has been compelled to conduct its operations during a period in which all commodity prices, industrial as well as agricultural, have fallen to disastrous levels; a period of decreasing demand and of national calamities, such as drouth and flood, has intensified the problem of agriculture. Nevertheless, after only a little more than two years' efforts, the Federal Farm Board has many achievements of merit to its credit.

It has increased the membership of cooperative farm-marketing associations to co-ordinate efforts of the local associations.

By cooperation with other federal agencies it has made available to farm-marketing associations a large volume of credit, which, in the emergency, would not have otherwise been available. Larger quantities of farm products have been handled cooperatively than ever before in the history of the cooperative movement. Grain crops have been sold by the farmer through his association directly upon the world market.

Due to the 1930 tariff act and the agricultural marketing act, it can truthfully be stated that the prices received by the American farmer for his wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed, cattle, butter and many other products, cruelly low though they are, are higher than the prices received by the farmers of any competing nation for the same products.

The Republican party has also aided the American farmer by relief of the sufferers in the drouth-stricken areas through loans for rehabilitation and through road building to provide employment, by the development of the inland waterway system, by the perishable products act, by the strengthening of the extension system and by the appropriation of \$125,000,000 to recapitalize the Federal Land Banks and enable them to extend time to worthy borrowers.

The Republican party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to cooperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, through the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, which will be promptly amended or modified, as experience shows to be necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the preamble of that act.

The party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with other industry.

The American farmer is entitled not only to tariff schedules on his products but to protection from substitutes therefor. We will support any plan which will help

to balance production against demand, and thereby raise agricultural prices, provided it is economically sound, and administratively workable without burdensome bureaucracy.

The burden of taxation borne by the owners of farm land constitutes one of the major problems of agriculture. President Hoover has aptly and truly said: "Taxes upon real property are easiest to enforce and are the least flexible of all taxes. The tendency under pressure of need is to continue these taxes unchanged in times of depression, despite the decrease in the owner's income. Decreasing price and decreasing income results in an increasing burden upon property owners * * * which is now becoming almost unbearable. The tax burden upon real estate is wholly out of proportion to that upon other forms of property and income. There is no farm relief more needed today than tax relief."

Democratic

We advocate:

For the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry, better financing of farm mortgages through reorganized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest, on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure; extension and development of the farm cooperative movement, and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market; enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost.

We condemn:

The extravagance of the Farm Board, its disastrous action which made the government a speculator in farm products, and the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestic markets.

On the Tariff

Republican

The Republican party has always been the staunch supporter of the American system of a protective tariff. It believes that the home market, built up under that policy, the greatest and richest market in the world, belongs first to American agriculture, industry and labor. No pretext can justify the surrender of that market to such competition as would destroy our farms, mines and factories, and lower the standard of living which we have established for our workers.

Because many foreign countries have recently abandoned the gold standard, as a result of which the costs of many commodities produced in such countries have, at least for the time being, fallen materially in terms of American currency, adequate tariff protection is today particularly essential to the

welfare of the American people. The Tariff Commission should promptly investigate individual commodities so affected by currency depreciation and report to the President any increase in duties found necessary to equalize domestic with foreign costs of production.

To fix the duties on some thousands of commodities, subject to highly complex conditions, is necessarily a difficult task. It is unavoidable that some of the rates established by legislation should, even at the time of their enactment, be too low or too high. Moreover, a subsequent change in costs or other conditions may render obsolete a rate that was before appropriate.

The Republican party has, therefore, long supported the policy of a flexible tariff, giving power to the President, after investigation by an impartial commission and in accordance with prescribed principles, to modify the rates named by the Congress.

We commend the President's veto of the measure, sponsored by Democratic congressmen, which would have transferred from the President to the Congress the authority to put into effect the findings of the Tariff Commission. Approval of the measure would have returned tariff making to politics and destroyed the progress made during ten years of effort to lift it out of log-rolling methods. We pledge the Republican party to a policy which will retain the gains made and enlarge the present scope of greater progress.

We favor the extension of the general Republican principle of tariff protection to our natural resource industries, including the products of our farms, forests, mines and oil wells; with compensatory duties on the manufactured and refined products thereof.

Democratic

We advocate:

A competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact finding tariff commission free from executive interference; reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange.

We condemn:

The Hawley-Smoot tariff law, the prohibitive rates of which have resulted in retaliatory action by more than 40 countries, created international economic hostilities, destroyed international trade, driven our factories into foreign countries, robbed the American farmer of his foreign markets and increased his cost of production.

Governor Roosevelt's Explanations Agriculture

A fuller idea of what constitutes "a competitive tariff for revenue" is desirable. In his enunciation of the Democratic platform and policies, the Democratic nominee said:

Let us use common sense and business sense, and just as one example we know that a very hopeful and immediate means of release, both for the unemployed and for agriculture, will come from a wide plan of the converting of many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation. There are tens of millions of acres east of the Mississippi River alone in abandoned farms, in cut-over land, now growing up in worthless brush. Why every European nation has a definite land policy and has had one for generations. We have not. Having none, we face a future of soil erosion and timber famine. It is clear that economic foresight and immediate employment march hand in hand in the call for the reforestation of these vast areas.

In so doing, employment can be given to a million men. That is the kind of public work that is self-sustaining—and therefore capable of being financed by the issuance of bonds, which are made secure by the fact that the growth of tremendous crops will provide adequate security for the investment.

Yes, I have a very definite program for providing employment by that means. I have done it, and I am doing it today in the state of New York. I know that the Democratic party can do it successfully in the nation. That will put men to work and that is an example of the action that we are going to have.

Now as a further aid to agriculture we know perfectly well, but have we come out and said so clearly and distinctly? We should repeal immediately those provisions of law that compel the federal government to go into the market to purchase, to sell, to speculate, in farm products, in a futile attempt to reduce farm surpluses. And they are the people that are talking of keeping government out of business. Why, the practical way to help the farmer is by an arrangement that will, in addition to lightening some of the impoverishing burdens from his back, do something towards the reduction of the surpluses of staple commodities, that hang on the market. It should be our aim to add to the world prices of staple products the amount of a reasonable tariff protection, give agriculture the same protection that industry has today.

Believes Agreement Assured

And in exchange for this immediately increased return I am sure that the farmers of

this nation would agree ultimately to such planning of their production as would reduce the surpluses and make it unnecessary in later years to depend on dumping those surpluses abroad in order to support domestic prices. That result has been accomplished in other nations, why not in America, too?

Farm leaders, farm economists generally agree that a plan based on that principle is a desirable first step in the reconstruction of agriculture. It does not in itself furnish a complete program, but it will serve in great measure in the long run to remove the pall of a surplus without the continued perpetual fret of world dumping. Final voluntary reduction of surplus is a part of our objective, but the long continuance and the present burden of existing surpluses make it necessary to repair great damage of the present by immediate emergency measures.

Such a plan as that, my friends, does not cost the government any money nor does it keep the government in business or in speculation.

Tariff

Out of all the tons of printed paper, out of all the hours of oratory, the recriminations, the defenses, the happy-thought plans in Washington and in every state, there emerges one great, simple, crystal-pure fact that during the past years a nation of 120,000,000 has been led by the Republican leaders to erect an impregnable barbed-wire entanglement around its borders through the instrumentality of tariffs, which have isolated us from all the other human beings in all the rest of the round world. I accept that admirable tariff statement in the platform of this convention. It would protect American business and American labor. By our acts of the past we have invited and received the retaliation of other nations. I propose an invitation to them to forget the past, to sit at the table with us, as friends, and to plan with us for the restoration of the trade of the world.

Good Range Conditions

I HAVE recently been over Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado, and everywhere I find range and crop conditions excellent. Conditions have never been so good in Texas as they are now and have never been better in Colorado and New Mexico.

Reports I receive indicate that the wool clip will be around 50 million pounds less than last year and the lamb crop about 25 per cent below that of last year, but with more lambs being fat than was the case last year.

J. B. Wilson.

Extension of Yosemite National Park Opposed

THE California Wool Grower for June 21 reports a meeting held at Sonora, California, on June 18, for consideration of the proposed enlargement of the Yosemite National Park. The proposal to extend this park is said to have originated with the Emergency Conservation Committee, whose offices are in New York City.

The California Wool Growers Association, represented by Secretary Wing, based its opposition to the proposed enlargement, first, on the fact that sheep are not permitted to graze in national park land, and, second, because satisfactory predatory animal control is lacking in the parks.

Other organizations opposing the extension included the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors, the Chamber of Commerce of Sonora, the State Mining Bureau, the California Cattlemen's Association, and an irrigation district which derives its waters in the vicinity of the proposed enlargement.

Navy Now Has Lamb

TIME and again the sheepmen's organizations, by resolution and direct representation, have endeavored to have lamb included in the rations for the Navy, but to no avail. Perseverance, however, has finally won out. Through the work of Secretary W. P. Wing of the California Association and Senator Samuel M. Shortridge from that state, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet recently recommended the inclusion of lamb on the monthly contracts for supplies for the vessels.

As a result, purchases of lamb have been made in San Pedro and Long Beach. The bids so far have all come from individual ships; to insure large purchase, the bids must

come from the Naval supply ships, and efforts are being continued to have such purchases made.

In all previous attempts to have lamb furnished to the Navy, producers have been told by the officials that the sailors did not like mutton or lamb. With real lamb (not mutton) being furnished regularly, any such prejudice that may have existed will be broken down and a new and large outlet for lamb created.

A New Alfalfa

THREE years of demonstration work with Ladak alfalfa indicate that this new hardy alfalfa will find a permanent place in Oregon agriculture in those districts having conditions to which it is adapted. During the past three years Oregon county agents have established 227 demonstrations of Ladak alfalfa in 16 counties. For three years Oregon has purchased all of the available Ladak seed produced in the United States and at present has the largest acreage of it. In many range livestock areas Ladak offers promise and through increased yields may aid in eliminating periods of hay shortage such as was experienced this year.

The crop appears particularly adapted to those sections with scant precipitation and limited irrigation water supply. It is characterized by fine stems, abundance of leaves, greater variation in the bloom than Grimm, a spreading root system and a heavy first cutting.

In the higher elevations where summer frosts are not infrequent, growers seem enthusiastic about Ladak as they claim that summer frosts do not injure it to the extent that other varieties are injured. In southern Oregon, under dry land conditions, Ladak seems to come through with paying yields under conditions where other alfalfa is not profitable.

There is evidence also that it has some wilt resistant qualities.

After cutting Ladak is slow to recover and produces its biggest yield the first crop. W. L. Teutsch.

The Meat Board Report

THE ninth annual meeting of the directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board was held in Chicago on June 23-24. The Board has twenty directors; thirteen represent organizations of raisers of cattle, sheep, and hogs; two represent the packers; two others the retailers, and three speak and act for the live-stock commission firms who do the collecting at the markets from the shippers and forward the funds to the Meat Board.

Sheep raisers are represented on the Board by H. W. Farr, Greeley, Colo., who is president of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, and by the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

Charles D. Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was elected to serve a fourth year as Board Chairman. Thomas E. Wilson was continued as vice chairman, and R. C. Pollock as secretary and general manager.

Two days were taken up in receiving and considering reports of the Board's work during the last twelve months and in considering plans and working out a budget for the year beginning July 1.

The 1932-33 Budget

While salaries of the Board's officials and employees were reduced, there was an allotment of \$131,105 to be expended in the new year. In the year closed the total expenditures amounted to \$77,000 and in addition there was received \$5,500 from the National Wool Growers Association and \$6,100 from the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association. These last amounts were used wholly for special lamb demonstration work carried on through the Meat Board's organization. A discussion of the year's work on lamb is printed separately in this issue.

The increase in the 1932-33 budget was made possible by the new plan of collecting 25 cents per car from both shipper and buyer, instead

of 5 cents as in former years. The 25-cent plan has been in effect for several months at the Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Wichita markets, and it finally was announced that it would be put into effect on July 18 at the Chicago market. Next year a fund of over \$300,000 should be available for promoting meat consumption.

The present increase is the Board's activity comes at a very opportune time and would have been possible earlier but for delays in getting collection arrangements adjusted at Chicago and some other markets.

The Board will now have two full-time demonstrators working with retailers, consumers, and other audiences and organizations in introducing the latest and most economical methods of cutting beef, lamb, and pork carcasses for the retail trade.

Plans also were laid for marked expansion of the educational program in order to reach the maximum number of housewives and the consuming public with the truth about meat and to give instruction in the proper selection, preparation, and serving of meat in the daily menu.

The Year's Work

Mr. Pollock covered concisely all phases of the Board's program of education and research. He told how the different types of educational work had been extended so as to reach a great many more consumers with the truth about meat than had been reached the previous year; how new and valuable information about meat has been revealed in the program of scientific research. And he made very clear how these accomplishments have reacted to the benefit of the industry by stimulating a greater interest in meat and by making available authentic information which definitely refutes the claims of anti-meat propagandists.

There are five major divisions in

the Board's program: Public Relations, involving a close working relationship with many interests; General Education, which is carried on through many lines of activity; Joint Projects, which have enlisted the participation of many interests; Demonstrations and Lectures, which have stimulated interest in improved merchandising methods and have revealed new authentic facts on meat and meat cookery; and Research, which has inspired study, has revealed information and has served as the foundation for constructive effort on behalf of the livestock and meat industry.

Some 1931-32 Results

One thousand three hundred sixty-four radio talks on meat have been broadcast from stations in all sections of the country, during the past year, an increase of 468 talks over the previous year. Thirty-seven stations received special meat talks upon their request. These were broadcast on an average of once a week by the directors of their women's programs. On several occasions meat has been broadcast on the two national chains.

Representatives from 16 universities and colleges attended the Board's meat cutting training schools at Massachusetts State College and at Chicago. Men in 21 states now have received this instruction which equips them to give cutting demonstrations in their own states.

Meat cutting schools for members of the retail meat trade, chefs, etc., proved exceptionally popular.

Three hundred twenty-four audiences ranging in size from 15,000 down to 100 in 21 states have been addressed on the subject of meat during the year by speakers representing the Board.

Universities and agricultural colleges in six states have taken the lead for special campaigns for meat

which have reached into more than 46 cities in these states.

The Board's meat advertising service to retailers was used in newspapers in over 1,000 cities in every state. This service was made possible through the cooperation of the National Editorial Association and 24 state editorial associations.

It is estimated that nearly 22,000 columns of news on meat has appeared in daily and weekly newspapers of every state during the year.

Twenty-one restaurants and hotel journals from coast to coast regularly have carried meat articles supplied by the Board.

Approximately one million pieces of educational literature have been distributed upon request.

A new meat recipe book, "Meat for Your Table," has been placed in more than 250,000 homes.

"Pointing the Way to a Better Knowledge of Meat" is a new booklet, which is proving exceptionally popular.

"Meat in the Low Cost Diet" is another new publication which has been distributed in quantities upon request through emergency relief organizations in principal cities.

More than 14,000 high school girls in 46 states participated in the ninth annual meat story contest. This was an increase of approximately 1,000 over the previous year.

An educational pork exhibit was introduced as a new feature of the National Swine Show.

Timely new features attracted thousands of visitors to the meat exhibit at the International Live Stock Exposition.

Installation of 20 major meat exhibits at expositions and fairs across the country set a new high record in educational work of this sort.

The Board continued its close contact with the government and packer service of grading and stamping beef. Marked increases in the amount of beef graded and stamped were shown by both the government and the packers.

The lamb campaign financed by the lamb interests has been conducted in 68 cities of 19 states.

Marked progress has been made in the "Cooperative Meat Investigations" in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture and 26 state agricultural colleges are cooperating. This study, which was originally suggested by the Board, is bringing out valuable new information for the industry and the consumer. It is concerned primarily with determining the factors influencing the quality and palatability of meat.

Continued progress has been made in the study, "The Value in the

Diet of Certain Constituents of Lard," being conducted at the University of Minnesota.

A new and important scientific research project entitled "The Effect of Diet, Especially High Protein Diet on the Kidneys," was introduced at the University of Virginia.

A detailed report of the work of the Board is contained in a very attractive, illustrated booklet of 132 pages, entitled, "Ninth Annual Report—National Live Stock and Meat Board." While the supply lasts, this publication is obtainable by request to the Board at 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The Pacific Livestock and Meat Institute, Ltd.

WORK similar to that done for the entire country by the National Live Stock and Meat Board is being handled in the San Francisco Bay area by the Pacific Livestock and Meat Institute, Ltd. This organization came into existence in February, 1931, with the objective of "fighting the food faddists, the diet racketeers, and the insidious propaganda being promulgated by other food interests."

A total of \$33,000 was subscribed for the first year's work by the different branches of the industry in the following amounts: packers and wholesale butchers, \$18,000; jobbers and retail meat dealers, \$12,500; livestock producers and their organizations, \$2,500.

On the basis of these subscriptions, plans were laid for "an intelligent advertising campaign, a merchandising campaign, and a program of aggression for the cause of meat," and put into effect July 1. The central theme or idea around which the program was built was that meat supplies to the human body those elements that give energy, vitality, vigor, nerve, and power. This message was blazoned on billboards, in street cars, and on all pieces of literature used in the campaign, and supplementing the direct advertising, circulars were

sent out to retailers to keep them informed of the best methods of handling and selling meat products. Retailers were also furnished with advertising material to mail out to their customers or deliver with their purchases as reminders of the value of meat in the diet.

At the end of six months, the Institute announced the following results:

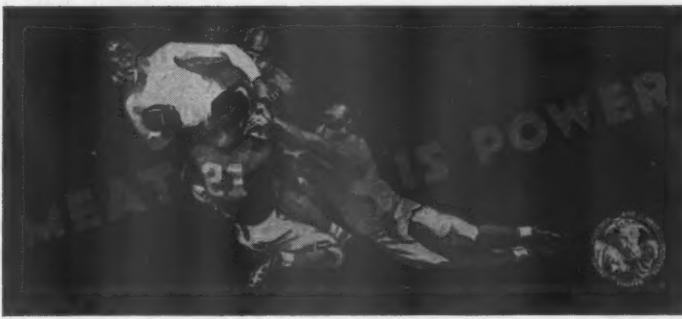
1. Meat consumption in the San Francisco Bay area increased $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the last six months of 1931 as compared to the same period in 1930. This represents an increase of approximately 5,500,000 pounds, with a retail value of approximately \$995,000.

2. The increase in per capita consumption during the six months' period amounted to approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person.

3. The increase for the first two months of 1932 as compared to the same months in 1931 showed an even greater percentage of gain.

4. The San Francisco Bay area gain accounted for approximately 5 per cent of the total United States gain, while the area served by the Institute has a population of 1,250,000—1 per cent of the total United States population.

While the Institute can take unto itself credit for a good part of this rise in meat consumption in the San Francisco area, due regard, of course, must be given to the fact that low prices of meat always mean increased consumption, because the majority of the people like meat and



buy it when priced to suit their income.

Collections for the continuation of the Institute's work this year are being made directly from the producers and shippers, instead of by contributions from the livestock associations. One dollar on each carload of cattle and calves and 50 cents on each deck of sheep, lambs, and hogs, is the basis for these collections. On shipments sent to the market direct by the producers, the collections are made at the stock yards of South San Francisco by the commission firms, while in the country, packer buyers are deducting the fee before settling for the stock purchased. In the latter case, the producer receives a receipt and duplicates are sent to the Pacific Institute and to the buyer's firm, which gives a reliable check-up on the collections.

The wholesale butchers and packers have agreed to contribute an amount equal to the collections from the producers, and the jobbing

butchers and retail meat dealers will subscribe on the basis of their sales.

Endorsement of this method of financing the program has been given by the California sheep and cattlemen's organizations, by the Western Cattle Marketing Association, and the California Swine Breeders Association, and the fund for the 1932 work is reported as being built up rapidly.

The new program will be conducted along somewhat similar lines to that of the first year, with new designs for the billboards and posters, greater use of newspaper space, and the development of a Home Economics Advisory Council. Closer cooperation is being worked out with the retailers, and every effort made to enlarge the outlet for meat in the San Francisco Bay district. The appeal of the Institute to the stockmen is: "Better prices for livestock . . . depends on increased demand for meat."

Some of the California Meat Posters



Around the Range Country

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of June.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Wyoming

Livestock and range conditions have been excellent or good generally from the beginning of the month. Moisture was also abundant early in the month, being highly favorable for ranges. All crops and low vegetation made rapid growth through the month, though there were spots in eastern counties at the close of the month where more moisture was needed, as some of the range was burning. Alfalfa hay has made a good growth, and for the most part is rather free from pests.

Rawlins

We have had a fine spring since May 1 in Carbon County. Shearing is all finished and the wool was very good, but light. There were a few sales around 9 cents, but most of the wool was consigned, the National getting the bulk of it.

Lambing in most cases was very poor; looks as if it will finish close to 60 per cent.

Winter losses were about 10 per cent for this county.

Summer ranges should be good, but we will be late getting on them on account of snow. There will only be about half as many feeding lambs as we had last year.

Blake Sheep Co.

Moorcroft

The grass is good, but the range generally is very dry (June 23).

The number of ewes lambed in this section was about 80 per cent of last year's and the lambs saved 10 per cent below the 1931 total.

The number of yearling ewes on hand is 60 per cent under the 1931 count.

Some sales of wool have been made at 9 and 10 cents. The attitude of the growers, however, is generally good toward the Corporation.

The rate for machine shearing was 10 cents and that for blade, 8 cents, with board included.

The rates for leasing grazing lands remain the same as a year ago.

Luther Boies.

Montana

The lamb crop was pretty good, being about normal. Ranges began the month in good to excellent condition. Showers, some of them copious, causing flooding, were excellent for ranges and pastures. Some springs, dry for several years, are reported to be coming back again. Unusually high temperatures in the last week or so forced vegetation growth, and while much moisture was required and little more came, there is no immediate need. Livestock are everywhere in satisfactory condition.

Stanford

At this time, June 22, conditions here are very good; we've had lots of rain and there is plenty of good grass now and good prospects for excellent summer forage on the forest allotments.

Most of the growers would prefer to sell their wool this year, but so far no sales have been made. The wools will shrink less than they did last year.

The number of ewes lambed in this section was 20 per cent short

of the 1931 figure; the lambs saved were also only about 80 per cent of the yield last year. As most of the lambs, including the ewe lambs, were shipped out last fall, there are fewer ewes in this section than we had last year.

The shearing rate is 8 cents for both machine and blade, with board.

Basin State Bank.

Idaho

Pastures and ranges afforded excellent feed from the early part of the month, and livestock have, as a rule, been in excellent or good condition. Good showers have occurred at timely intervals, furnishing plenty of moisture. Alfalfa haying, however, progressed satisfactorily on a good crop. Most meadows are in excellent shape. Some southwestern ranges have begun to cure; and they are drying on the lower hills of the southeastern portion.

Soda Springs

Early summer weather and feed conditions have been excellent.

Winter losses in the range bands are estimated at about 10 per cent, and the number of lambs saved is about 15 per cent short of that of last year.

There haven't been any sales of wool around here. Old line dealers have apparently not been interested in taking the wools on consignment and the growers seem a little reluctant about using the Corporation.

Seven cents, with board, is the rate paid for machine shearing this year, while blade shearing is costing a cent more.

Nearly all of the grazing land in this county is owned by the state, and leased to stock associations. The charges for leasing grazing lands, whether owned by private individuals, the state, or the railroads, have been reduced.

L. M. O. Anderson.



The Seventeenth Annual
NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 29-30-31, 1932
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Under the Management of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 1

The sale management is unable to give time on ram purchases. Arrangements for credit should be made with banks or with consignors in advance.

The best of breeding is always essential in economical lamb and wool production. Because of this fact and as encouragement to breeders and service to buyers, this sale was started in 1916 and has continued without interruption.



From the Top Flocks:

Stud Rams and Range Rams
Rambouillet - Hampshires
Suffolks - Corriedales
Columbias - Panamas
Long-wool Breeds
Crossbreds

**ALL TO THE HIGHEST
BIDDER**

Boise

Conditions here (June 22) are the best in the past twenty years—plenty of feed and water. Prospects for summer feed on the national forests are also very good.

The ewe bands were 10 per cent short this spring and the late lambing ran about 20 per cent under that of 1931; the early lambing was about 10 per cent below last year's. According to present estimates the number of yearling ewes on hand is 40 per cent below that of a year ago.

Sentiment for the National Wool Marketing Corporation is still strong, but wool growers feel that the advances are rather low. There have been no outright sales.

Machine shearing was done at the rate of 8 cents per head and blade shearing at 9 cents; board not included.

Grazing leases are generally 25 per cent lower. We do not feel the need for any change in the methods of using the public domain, as the

forage there has improved a great deal lately.

Archabal & Ereno.

Washington

Pastures turned dry early in the month, and continued so nearly everywhere, though the amount of forage has held out pretty well, and still furnishes good feed in most sections. Good haying weather prevailed and good crops were harvested in most sections. General rains would be a great benefit. Livestock are in satisfactory condition in practically all sections; specific reports indicate them to be in excellent condition in places.

Selah

The fore part of June was cool and windy, but at present (June 25) it is warm and nice, and the prospects for feed on the summer forest ranges are fine.

Lambing was done on about the same scale as in 1931, but there were not so many lambs saved. We have

about the same number of yearlings on hand as a year ago.

Some of the men have sold their wool at 10 cents; generally wool growers are not so keen about the Cooperative. All the wool I have seen has been of good quality.

Shearing, both machine and blade, has been done on a 10-cent-per-head basis, with board included for the blade shearers.

Drouth has caused some falling off in the condition of the grazing on the public domain, but I haven't heard any expressions of opinion about changes in its use. Leases for other grazing lands are being made at \$40 a section.

Everyone is about broke around here.

Forest Fletcher.

Oregon

Grass made an excellent growth early in the month, providing fine forage for livestock; though cool, wet weather retarded sheep shearing. Some unusually warm weather pre-

vailed for a week or two, forcing a rapid growth of vegetation, and being excellent for haying. However, soil moisture was depleted considerably, and unirrigated areas are becoming very dry, as usual at this time of the year. Some lambs and beef cattle have been shipped.

Lakeview

Conditions here are good, both as to weather and feed.

The winter took a 10 to 12 per cent toll in range ewes in this district. Lambing results were about the same as in 1931.

Haven't heard of any wool sales around here. Shearing cost us about 9 cents a head for the machine work, without board. I am not sure what the growers will do with their wool, as many of them feel they always lose money when they sell it on consignment.

There has been some deterioration in the public domain of late and local sheepmen feel that an improvement could be effected by the formation of grazing districts or associations.

P. P. Barry.

California

The first week was cool, but the rest of the month was somewhat warmer than usual, with clear skies and very little rain. Ranges and pastures in the summer areas were in luxuriant condition, and livestock have been in thriving condition in nearly all sections. Haying progressed under favorable weather conditions, the yields being satisfactory. Foothill pastures are dry, and the forage cured, but there is somewhat more pasturage on them than usual at this time of the year.

Nevada

Cool weather with some frost early in the month was conducive to a slow and retarded range development, though livestock were in fairly good shape from the beginning of the month. Moisture in the form of showers was ample for ranges. In some places the range is reported the best in many years, while the first

cutting of hay is a good crop in many sections. Livestock were thriving on a good range at the close of the month.

Utah

Livestock had a slow start this spring, the cold, rainy weather of the first part of June tending further to accentuate this condition. Ranges were backward, and livestock suffered losses before beginning a definite gain later in the month. Unusually warm weather in the last ten days forced the forage, and livestock are now mostly in good shape. Hay had to be cut early because of excessive weevil infestation, the crop being poor or fair.

Colorado

Spring range utilization was delayed early in the month, more especially over the western portion where snow, rain and cold weather retarded growth. Even the second week was unusually cold, when alfalfa and other crops were slightly damaged over the western portion by frost. Ranges made slow but steady improvement and livestock have made the usual spring gains in most sections. The last week was warm, and ranges are better, though needing rain over the northeastern portion. Alfalfa is good in most places.

Agate

The eastern section of Colorado experienced a very mild winter and over most of the section spring rains have been light, so grass is short (June 22). However, during the past week local rains have relieved conditions considerably. Sheep and lambs are now doing well. About the same number of ewes were lambed as in 1931, but the lamb crop was about 5 per cent under that of last year. No one is offering any yearling ewes for sale.

About 65 per cent of the wool grown here will be consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, as all of the men who have sent their wool to the Corporation in the past have been well pleased. No

sales of wool have been made; in fact, no buyers have been seen around here. All of the men who have used the Coop feel that it has been a great help in getting as much as they did for their wool.

There is no public domain left here. Grazing leases on state and private lands have been reduced 25 per cent, but should be reduced much further.

We are strong for the Eat More Lamb campaign. Let's keep it up. Wool growers are also strong for the Grunty Taxpayers League. Our slogan is "Let us cut our tax bill in half."

Herders are receiving \$25 and \$30 a month. No lamb contracting is being done.

Fred A. Beuck.

New Mexico

Range conditions have been spotty and uneven, being especially dry over the southwestern portion, and rain needed locally elsewhere, with only parts of the state amply supplied with moisture, owing to the warm windy weather that has prevailed. However, livestock are mostly strong and making satisfactory gains, some being in excellent shape. Showers in the last week helped conditions over eastern counties.

Arizona

A moisture shortage has been apparent most of the month, and as it was too cool in the first week, and quite hot later on, ranges have not done as well as usual and livestock are fair to good, but not excellent in any extended area. Water is reported scarce in some important areas. Ranges are deteriorating generally, though slowly, and livestock are losing ground in some few sections.

Ft. Defiance

Both weather and feed conditions have been good here since the first of June and the prospects for forage on the forests are fair.

The Indians are handling 126,592 head of sheep this year in compari-

son to 139,251 head last. The lamb crop was only about 60 per cent this year. There are only half as many yearling ewes in the bands as there were in 1931.

The Indians sell their wool direct to Indian traders. The average price paid this year was 6½ cents a pound. The wool grown is improving each year.

A lot of the land used by the Indians for grazing is becoming worthless, but of course the reservation lands would not be affected by any laws to control the public domain.

Guy Hobgood.

Seligman

Weather conditions are good (June 24) and feed is better than average. Summer grazing in the national forests will be good.

I estimate that there were about 10 per cent fewer ewes lambed in this vicinity than in 1931, but about the same percentage of lambs were saved as a year ago. There are no yearling ewes for sale here.

From 12 to 18 cents a pound has recently been paid by eastern buyers for clips grown in this part of Arizona.

Lease rates on state lands remain the same as in previous years.

We do not want any change in the present way of using the public domain; in our opinion these lands are producing better forage than they formerly did.

T. J. Hudspeth.

Western Texas

Range and livestock conditions were excellent from the first of the month, with moisture available in ample quantities nearly everywhere. During the last week or ten days some of the heaviest rains of record occurred over the panhandle section. Crops are doing well.

Marathon

There were very hot dry winds the first part of the month of June, but since the 22nd, showers and cooler weather have prevailed. There are

no national forests used by the sheepmen here, and feed is only fair to bad in Brewster and Pecos counties.

The lamb count tallied about 20 per cent or more below that of a year ago from about the same number of ewes. We figure that there are about 10 per cent more yearlings in the bands this year.

No sales of wool have been made here to date (June 27), although most of the men would prefer to handle their clips that way.

Some reductions have been made in grazing lease rates.

R. W. Arnold.

Uvalde

From 8 to 9½ cents has been taking most of the wools of this section; only those who drew an advance are consigning to the Corporation.

The lambing bands were about 80 per cent of those of last year, but the percentage of lambs saved was about the same. All of the yearling ewes are on hand.

Reductions of 20 per cent have been made in the charges for privately owned grazing lands.

Feed is good, but dry (June 23).

Ashby & Brice.

Bills Affecting Grazing Lands

ABOUT three years ago while Mr. Hoover was still a new president, he presented to a meeting of the western states governors a proposition for turning over to the states the remaining lands of the public domain. This move of his created much interest among western people and aroused curiosity on the part of easterners. The latter seemed under the impression that he was trying to "give" something to the West. As a matter of fact, the President was following the ancient custom of the United States. In the Ordinance of 1787 the principle was established of making new states out of public lands as soon as settlement rendered it practicable. But that was a long time ago and people have forgotten old homesteading days even in Kansas and Nebraska. Also a new influence sprang up in Washington. Uncle Sam stopped playing Santa Claus. National property was no longer held in trust for the people; rather it was conserved for the government. The newer grazing homestead laws gave the settlers only the surface rights; the minerals are retained by the United States.

The President's Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain turned in its report in January, 1931. The chairman of this committee was James

R. Garfield, hence the bill introduced into Congress embodying the results of this committee's investigations is called the Garfield Bill.

In the West there has been objection to taking over these lands on the ground that they were not of sufficient value to justify the expense of caring for them. Certainly taxpayers do not want any increase in their burdens; but it is just as well to look carefully into the matter before turning down this Garfield bill. It is very easy to let such a proposition die by just neglecting it. No state would be compelled to accept the lands. That is a matter for the state to decide, and ten years is given for this decision.

As to the reservation of minerals, here is the clause: "That if it appears that lands have been classified as mineral in character, title in fee simple to lands so classified shall pass to the accepting state subject to the reservation in the United States of any specified mineral or minerals described by such mineral classification..." There follows a reservation of right to enter upon the property to "prospect for, mine, and remove the mineral or minerals so specifically reserved..." which shows that the mineral rights of the United States are distinctly limited. Lands not classified as mineral would pass

to the accepting state without reservation. Why should such reservation of minerals be made? Well, the reclamation bureau has been granted royalties on certain minerals, notably oil and potassium, in some cases 52½ per cent, in other cases all of the royalties. These revenues go into the reclamation fund as do also federal water-power licenses and proceeds from the sale of public lands.

"The reservation of certain vast resources within the western states for future national needs is one of the major factors making it impossible for these states at the present time to finance their own reclamation requirement." This is a rather notable statement from the report of the committee. This matter of reserves being made would stop if the lands were granted to the states. So evidently, the sooner the better for states that intend to accept.

The aim of the President, at least in part, in starting this movement is to curb the growth of federal bureaucracy and to encourage the states to manage their own affairs. This bill, if passed, will forward that aim.

Speaking of bureaus, their enormous growth, their assumption of inquisitorial powers, their meddlesomeness, and the injury which they are doing to business, Congressman Louis Ludlow of Indiana says in the June number of *Nation's Business*:

Through this multiplicity of agents and inspectors and self-promulgated regulations, these Washington bureaus are putting innumerable fetters upon business, fetters which are already beginning to bind and hurt. There are business men in this country who even now are beginning to wish that they had looked after the preservation of their freedom while they still had freedom, for already they see a soft-gloved dictatorship, with its army of inspectors and agents closing in upon them.

He speaks of "the domineering and exacting attitude which this bureaucracy is taking toward business men and others." Probably cattlemen and sheepmen can give examples of the same thing in their relations with the Forest Service. Certainly the reclamation settlers can and also the fruit growers. Such

conditions are not true Americanism. They are the results of carelessness in regard to that freedom for which any of us would fight and die if the matter came up in a more dramatic way. But this slippery, sleazy, pseudo-benevolent approach puts us off our guard. We want the range preserved; we do not see that range conservation is but an excuse for bureaucratic control of all lands lying out of doors in the West.

This brings us to the consideration of another bill which is being pushed for passage and which is frankly bureaucratic. If this bill becomes a law it may make the passage of the Garfield bill difficult. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Leavitt, H. R. 11816, "To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes"—all of which is admirable. But how is it to be done?

To the Secretary of the Interior is to be given authority to establish by order grazing districts; to provide for their protection and administration and make all rules and regulations. Violations of such rules and regulations or of the law are to be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, or by not more than a year's imprisonment or both. The Secretary, that is the bureau which acts under his authority, issues permits to graze livestock, determines the fees, and makes rules and regulations as to who may be permitted to use the range. There is one little suggestion of home rule: the Secretary "shall provide, by suitable rules and regulations for cooperation with local associations of stockmen... and with such advisory boards as they may name. The views of authorized advisory boards shall be given fullest consideration consistent with the proper use of the resource and the rights and needs of minorities." And the Secretary shall provide for appeals from the decision of the officer in charge. Evidently the bureau has the whole say-so.

The stockmen's advisory boards have no actual authority. The bureau decides. If one does not like the rules one can get off the range!

All moneys are to be deposited in the U. S. Treasury. Ten per cent (or 15 per cent, according to the revised bill) of all moneys from fees must be spent on range improvements. And 35 per cent of these fees goes to the county in which the grazing district lies for the schools and roads.

Evidently stockmen are to pay heavily for the pleasures and benefits of federal control of their range. This bill provides for possible control from Washington over about 178 million acres of lands which are not in national forests or parks or other reserves, except that reserves of oil or oil shale lands may be included in the grazing district.

If you like bureaus and federal control, sign petitions or pass resolutions favoring this bill, sponsored by Mr. Leavitt and Mr. Colton and also by Mr. Taylor of Colorado. If you prefer state control and management over which you will be able to exercise some influence, write your Congressmen and Senators that you want the Garfield bill, Senate bill 2272 or H. R. 5840 passed. Montrose, Colo. Grace V. Smith

[Any accepted plan of regulation of grazing on the public domain must necessarily place some authority in either state or federal officials.—The Editor.]

Gold Inflation

A TWENTY-DOLLAR gold piece, used as "cash reserve" by a bank, becomes the basis of a \$200 loan, yielding 8 per cent per annum or \$16 interest (on checks). Inflate the value of gold 50 per cent, that is, increase the legal tender value of our hypothetical \$20 gold piece to a legal tender value of \$30 and use it as before for a cash reserve on which to base "credit," and you have our gold piece earning 120 per cent per year.

That is to say, the owners of gold would, in this way, find themselves 50 per cent richer through a 50 per

cent increase in their interest income, or by being able to pay a debt of \$30 with our gold twenty, or by paying for commodities or real property to the value of \$30 with the \$20 in gold and \$10 or "fiat" added to it by act of Congress.

The owners of gold are fairly well fixed right now. I fail to see how increasing this interest income from 80 per cent to 120 per cent on their gold holdings is going to "inflate" my business any.

Burney, Calif. Lincoln Braden.

Sale-in-Transit Endangered

WHILE the attention of livestock folks in common with everybody in general is being directed more or less to such wide-spread topics as national election, prohibition, depression and unemployment, there is one subject of no apparent concern to the majority of people which nevertheless has a very vital bearing on the present and future well-being of every livestock producer. That is the question of market privileges on livestock, or the right to sort, consolidate, change ownership, change destination or change routing on livestock shipments in transit on railroads and still retain the benefit of the freight rate applicable to the entire distance which the livestock travels. The charge for a 1000-mile haul is materially less than for two separate billings of 500 miles each over the same route.

Recent issues of the National Wool Grower have contained news of the rehearings held before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the taking of further testimony on Docket 17000-Part 9, General Investigation of Livestock Rates—Western District. Few realized in 1925 when the innocent looking Hoch-Smith resolution was born in Washington, that the child destined to lead agriculture and livestock out of the slough of despondency and depression would find new quicksands and bring upon us new trials and tribulations entirely beyond our most sanguine expectations. But in this respect at least the intended relief threatens to become a boomerang.

When the original hearings started in 1927 it became apparent to one or

two far-thinking individuals that transit privileges at markets without additional charges were really in issue and testimony accordingly was prepared and introduced in defense of the arrangement. That such action was indeed very timely was subsequently proven by the Commission's decision of June 8, 1931. The carriers in placing the new rates and rules in effect January 25, 1932 followed what they believed to be the correct interpretation of the Commission's order and eliminated the sale-in-transit or change-of-ownership privilege at all markets except Ogden, Salt Lake, Denver, Portland, Pasco, Seattle and Spokane. The Missouri River and other central western markets and the South Pacific Coast markets immediately challenged this position on the part of the rail lines and when direct negotiations with the carriers failed to produce results they cast about for ways and means of bringing the matter before the Commission for redress.

Vain efforts were made to inject the subject into the Docket 17000 reopened hearings just closed. There was an attempt by representatives of the river markets to point out that discrimination against them existed in continuation of "change of ownership" at the first three markets above named. The examiners very properly declined to receive such testimony, which of course necessitates the attempt by complainants to obtain relief by other means.

A separate complaint was filed before the Commission by the Los Angeles Stockyards which was set for hearing June 29. At the ap-

pointed hour the Los Angeles interests suddenly withdrew their allegation of discrimination against Ogden, Salt Lake and Denver and confined themselves to a request for diversion and reconsignment privilege on stockers and feeders only. At this writing there are rumors of further complaints appearing upon the Commission's docket in the not far distant future. The indications are that the various market interests now seeking relief would have been accorded restoration of the lost privileges some time ago had not certain large meat-packing interests taken a hand in the case and suddenly decided that sale-in-transit should not only be kept away from the markets that do not now have the arrangement, but should also be taken from those that now enjoy its benefits.

As an illustration of what would happen to a shipper of lambs from Caldwell, Idaho, who desires to avail himself of his nearest market, Ogden, the following figures are quoted to show that he would be penalized were the sale-in-transit privilege eliminated, requiring the assessment of local rates in and out of Ogden instead of the through rates now applicable via Ogden. The present rate from Caldwell to Ogden is 40½ cents per hundredweight to Los Angeles, 77 cents; to Denver, 65 cents; to South Omaha, 82½ cents and to Chicago, 99½ cents. From Ogden to Los Angeles it is 60½ cents; to Denver, 51½ cents; to South Omaha 70½ cents and to Chicago 86½ cents. By simple calculation it is observed that to change ownership and forward from Ogden without benefit of the sale-in-transit privilege would result in additional freight costs to Los Angeles of 24 cents per hundredweight, or \$48.00 per minimum car; to Denver 27 cents per hundredweight, or \$54.00 per car; to South Omaha 28½ cents per hundredweight, or \$57.00 per car; to Chicago 27½ cents per hundredweight, or \$55.00 per car. If the Ogden purchaser should resell at Denver, and he in turn at South Omaha with the final destination

Chicago, the sum of all the locals to and from each market point would amount to \$1.78 from Caldwell to Chicago as compared with a through rate of 99½ cents, making excess freight costs of 78½ cents or \$147.00 per car, nearly enough to carry the shipment to South Omaha in the first instance.

Certainly it is to the interest of every livestock producer that the present valuable marketing arrangements now prevailing in the intermountain section be preserved and emerge from the present attack unsullied because the amount of freight charges necessary to move any specific shipment from the central market to its ultimate destination has a very direct bearing on the price that will be bid by the prospective purchaser. Any attempt on the part of anyone whomsoever to limit such privileges and thus restrict the freedom of movement of the commodity upon which our very being depends cannot help but inflict a permanent depressing influence on the livestock price, whether sold at a public market or private sale in the country. In opposing any and all efforts to eliminate sale-in-transit at public markets or anywhere else we are confident we are fighting for the best interests of the producer who is the corner-stone of the entire industry.

J. H. Phelps.

Sale of Idaho Lamb Pools

SEVEN county pools of Idaho lambs were sold at the Denver market during May. They made up 5,503 of the total of 7,853 farm lambs sold at that market in that month. The Parma-Wilder Association, one of the oldest, most successful, and largest pools of Idaho, with 3,406 head was the heaviest shipper.

The first two pools on the market sold at \$5.50; on the following day the next two pools sold at \$5.60 and \$5.65. The killing results on these first four shipments were so good that the pools arriving two days later sold at 6 cents.

On the 25 cars on which the home data were turned in, the following statistics were obtained:

Average weight when loaded, lbs.	21,210
Market weight per car, lbs.	19,805
Shrinkage per car, lbs.	1,405
Shrink, receiving weight to market, per cent	6.6
Market price per lamb, per head	\$4.10
Shipping expense per lamb	.72
Net value per lamb	3.38
Value per lamb, full weight home yards, per cwt.	4.32
Value per lamb, 4% shrink home yards, per cwt.	4.50

No deductions have been made for the expense of sorting, assembling and delivering to the local railroad station.

The only range lambs reported during this period were 2774 head averaging 77.3 pounds that sold at \$6 per hundred.

During the early part of June the markets remained good, but broke on June 11, just as the pools from four counties were nearing the market. Three pools sold at \$5.50, with heavy sorting on two pools. The two cars from Gem County were sent on to St. Joseph, where they sold at \$6.10 with five cut back at \$4.50. Two shipments of farm lambs were sold in Omaha, but the home data are not available.

June shipments of the Idaho farm lambs to date (June 17) are as follows:

	Market No.	Weight	Price Cwt.	Price Lamb
Denver	5370	76.0	\$5.84	\$4.44
Omaha	559	72.5	5.82	4.22
St. Joseph	457	79.8	6.03	4.81

Range shipments are starting rather heavily. The range lambs are generally good. The market weights on 8,512 head was 79.2, selling at an average of \$6.35 per hundred-weight or \$5.04 per head on the market.

The average expense of shipping each car to Denver was \$193.64. The expense of shipping to St. Joseph or Omaha may be roughly calculated at 25 cents per hundredweight more, involving 18½ cents more freight per hundredweight, and an extra feed.

Market advice is still to select lambs with plenty of weight, and as fat as possible.

Sheep Raising in Louisiana

IT is estimated there are around 400,000 head of scrub sheep in Louisiana. Most of them are found on the cut-over pine lands of southwest Louisiana, and the town of De Ridder may be said to be the center of the sheep industry, such as it is. The cut-over lands comprise several million acres and are owned by lumber companies and the state. No grazing fee is charged; the range is free to anyone.

Sheep on the cut-over lands range about six miles from where they were born. Once a year they are gathered, the old ones sheared, the lambs marked and branded and the whole lot turned loose to run wild another year. Sheep-gathering in a certain range is a community affair. Each sheepman puts as many sheep as he can into his corrals and then each man visits around at the different corrals, cutting out his brand and those lambs following it.

Lambing time is around Christmas. The rams run with the ewes the entire year, so no control is had over the lambing season. There is green grass at Christmas time and during the winter months, but not enough to make the ewes give plenty of milk. Only 15 per cent of the lambs reach maturity as most of them die from exposure and lack of milk. If the rams were kept out until about September 15, I believe almost 100 per cent of the lambs would live when they were born in the middle of March.

The wool clip averages 3.5 pounds to the head. Shearing is done by hand about the first of June at a cost of 5 cents per head. There is no market for piney woods mutton. A heavy lamb will not pay its freight to Kansas City. Good five-months-old lambs weigh 60 pounds and are of the long rangy type which can run as fast as a horse.

I believe that Romneys could be used successfully in crossing with Louisiana scrubs, as they are the hardiest of all the breeds, thriving on grasses and under conditions that would kill other sheep.

Shreveport, La. F. K. Crider.

The National Wool Marketer

THE articles appearing under this heading are prepared by, and printed for the National Wool Marketing Corporation. This Corporation represents 35,000 American wool growers united to establish cooperative wool marketing with the aid and direction of the Federal Farm Board. The Corporation is the only grower-owned and controlled agency operating in the eastern market.

National's Method of Financing Wool

MUCH has been said, in ignorance, of the National's method of financing wool shipped to it for sale. The use of "government money" has been a favorite phrase. It is the desire of the National to acquaint the growers with its methods of operation and for this reason this explanation is offered.

The stockholders of the National are 28 state and regional cooperative marketing associations, the names of which were published in a previous issue of the National Wool Grower. Growers who wish to sell through the National, ship their wool through their respective state or regional association and then receive an advance if desired.

The local association draws on the National for the amount of the advance and pledges as security therefor, an order bill of lading endorsed to the National. This is used by the National as collateral for the funds it must borrow. Later on, after the wool arrives at points of destination, the order bill of lading is surrendered by the bank for a warehouse receipt; this receipt is held by the lending bank until the wool is sold, the amount loaned against such wool is then repaid and the warehouse receipt returned to the warehouse company where the wool was stored. This method of financing has been so well regarded that commercial banks and Intermediate Credit Banks have consistently competed for the business. No single grower could avail himself of this opportunity except by joining a cooperative association in his respective field. A careful investigation of this method will at once establish its soundness and safety.

State Associations

ONE of the most important and far-reaching results of the activities of the National Wool Marketing Corporation has been the strengthening of wool growers' associations in every producing section of the country. These have now developed into real business institutions, serving the industry in the most effective manner.

Space will not permit of individual mention of each of the twenty-eight associations affiliated with the National, but as they all perform about the same duties it may be permissible and sufficient to call attention to one or two.

The Montana Association is a real business institution in charge of Murray E. Stebbins, its fulltime secretary. Its directors are some of the leading growers and livestock bankers of the state, who take an active interest in its affairs. Montana, as the second largest wool producing state in the union, needs the services of an active association. Through the efforts of the association during 1931, 245 thousand dollars were saved in shearing expenses alone, while 800 thousand dollars were saved in freight rates through the efforts of the association officers cooperating with like organizations in other sections of the country. Persistent efforts to reduce taxes have resulted in a saving of ten cents per head since 1928 and an additional 1.9 cents since March 4, 1932, which latter saving would more than cover any grower's dues to the local and National associations. Wages have been brought down in harmony with existing economic conditions. Other activities of the association embrace campaigns for more lamb consumption, veterinary research, wild horse control, stock driveways and reductions in forest grazing fees.

The association also negotiated with feeders in the Middle West to take care of surplus lambs and breeding stock, following the drouth of 1931. These are only a few of the duties being performed by this efficient organization. Arrangements for financing livestock are also made by this office.

In every fleece wool producing section, business organizations are now established. The organizations in the two Dakotas, and Minnesota are especially efficient. The North Dakota Association, catering to the needs of more than seven thousand growers in that state, has established a reputation for business management which has made it possible for that association to borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars on its unsecured notes from bankers in that state. The large Mid-West Association of Kansas City, whose members are scattered through Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and western Texas, is a well-managed organization which is steadily increasing its membership.

All these associations contribute in one way or another to the National Wool Growers Association, through which, national problems affecting the whole wool growing industry are handled. Slowly but surely, the sheep and wool growing industry of the United States is taking its place among well organized national industries.

Wool Market

A REPRESENTATIVE of the National recently visited a western city heretofore known for its smartly dressed men and women and happened to be in the lobby of its best hotel when the members of a well known luncheon club arrived for their weekly talk and songfest. He watched them as they entered and recognized among them, many of the leading citizens, bankers, doctors, lawyers and merchants.

The president of the city's largest bank wore trousers that shone with the brilliancy of a calm mountain lake. Most of the suits worn on this occasion belonged to the vintage of 1929. Our representative was shocked at the seeming disregard of the influence of good up-to-the-minute clothes and could see immediately the reason why wool consumption is at this time less than one-half of normal and the lowest of modern record. He later called on the banker referred to and one of the first questions propounded to him was "When do you think the wool market will improve?" To this our representative replied: "When men such as you who can afford it, begin once more to buy clothes." The banker smilingly admitted that he had not bought a new suit in two years. The fact that men are not buying is the cause for the stagnant wool market. Were it not for the women, whose good sense has been shown in their growing preference for woolen garments, the mills probably could not now run even at 15 per cent of capacity. Most women may not be as conscious as men of the existence of hard times, which is well. When everyone stops buying, unemployment, hard times and dull wool markets must necessarily follow.

In the Boston market, some wool has changed hands during the past month; not in large volume to be sure, nor at anything approaching satisfactory prices, but sufficiently so to create a slightly better sentiment in the trade. Fortunately, no effort is being made to force wool on the present market but manufacturers' needs naturally must be met at going values. The National is participating in current business in fair proportion to the amount of wool being sold, sales on this basis being 1½ million pounds during the last week in June. We will utilize every opportunity to establish higher price levels as the volume of business increases.

There has been some business in the past two weeks on fine wools of good French combing length; also on 12 months' Texas. Other grades have been practically neglected, with the exception of halfblood. There has been considerable interest in halfblood, but buyers' ideas of value have stopped any amount of business on that grade.

Crossbreds are absolutely neglected in Territories. Considerable inquiry for three-eighths and quarter-

blood fleeces, but small business actually consummated on these grades.

Good French combing is quotable at 35 cents, clean, Boston; 12 months' Texas at 35 cents, clean, Boston; halfblood Territory staple at 35 cents, clean, Boston.

Indications are that there will be considerable business in July and August. This should mean, if the business develops in volume, a hardening of values, although we do not look for an appreciable advance before a sizeable portion of the clips is passed into consumers' hands.

General Business Conditions and Outlook

THE amount of business transacted in the United States at this moment is somewhere between 40 and 50 per cent under the level of two years ago. That such drastic declines could take place in a country blessed with unparalleled natural resources, abundant capital and courageous people seemed impossible in 1929. But the joy ride in the air came to an end when the "gas" played out and many were they who failed to carry parachutes. None escaped from the crash. All were stunned and paralyzed with fear. From this we must be freed before any return to normalcy can begin.

The question so many ask today is:—"Will we ever recover?" Yes, when people begin to think and talk in terms of prosperity and plenty rather than in terms of poverty and want; when courage takes the place of gloom; when doubt and fear move out of the human mind and faith in our country and in ourselves moves in. Then, and not until then will the return march to happier conditions begin.

Signs of coming improvement are not entirely lacking. Except in the case of real estate and rents, deflation has about run its course. Commodity values are showing resistance to further declines. The banking institutions of the country are pursuing a more liberal lending policy. Less talk is heard of impending disaster. Watch the automobile industry if you think no one has the courage to go ahead. Certain countries in Europe are showing signs of returning sanity.

Yes, we shall recover. Progress may be slow from the unprecedentedly low level to which values of everything have fallen, and as this is election year much will be heard about the "terrible conditions into which we have been plunged"; but let us not forget that "hitherto the Lord has saved us." We continue to believe that all who at this critical period show willingness to meet existing facts with courage, patience and perseverance will be amply rewarded in years to come.

Courage, Loyalty, and Cooperation

IN the face of the flood of economic and political panaceas which have been offered since the depression came to dwell among us it is well to recall that the great factors in human progress have been courage, loyalty, and cooperation. With so many trying to substitute various short-cuts to painlessly lift ourselves back to prosperity by the bootstraps, it is proper to reflect on these old dependable tools of self-advancement, particularly in their relation to the existing situation in the wool-producing industry.

Reports coming to the National Wool Marketing Corporation from many of the producing districts tell of growers still selling wool for cash below the existing market. Effects of such sales in the Boston market have been apparent since the 1932 shearing season opened. While the desperate need of growers everywhere for cash is recognized, it should also be appreciated that the need for orderly marketing of wool is greater this year than it ever has been in the history of the industry. Selling wool for a cash price lower than the quoted values amount to forcing it on the market and this inevitably results in sacrifice sales to mills, especially with the general situation such as it has been the past few months.

If the individual grower who participated in a below-the-market sale alone was penalized it would not be so serious. That, however, is never the case. In times such as these a few low sales have far-reaching effects and establish precedents damaging to the interests of the producers as a whole. Such sales greatly minimize the effectiveness of what every grower admits is the best wool tariff ever written.

To sacrifice wool now is pure folly. With wool demand by mills extremely low the past several months, it is inevitable that an accumulated demand is being built up which soon will assert itself. While no one knows with certainty what the fall and winter season will bring,

it is the general belief that improved conditions will be forthcoming. The opinion of the National Wool Marketing Corporation is that June and July will witness the low point of the year and that both manufacturing output and markets will improve. With this prospect, which is shared by a large number of private traders in wool, ahead it is to the interest of the producer to conduct his marketing program wisely so that he will participate in whatever improvement is ahead.

The great need in the wool industry today, from the producer's standpoint, is the kind of an orderly marketing agency the National Wool Marketing Corporation aims to be. This agency should control a large percentage of the domestic wool production, feeding its supplies out to the mills as demand arises. Chaos of the kind recently witnessed in the raw wool market is the result of too many wool holders trying to unload when demand is very limited.

Growers may rest assured that the National is not sacrificing any of its wool. During the past two years, in which underselling has been quite common at times, the National has passed by a large amount of business because it felt that to accept lower than asked prices would be to violate its responsibilities to the producer-members.

The appeal for courage applies not only to many growers, but to their financial advisers as well. The marketing season has developed several instances in which the grower had the right perspective of the situation and wanted to market his wool cooperatively but the financial adviser urged him to get the best cash price he could. Fortunately, such cases were few, for the majority of bankers recognize that at existing prices wool is as sound an investment as one could demand and that cooperation offers the only real solution to the problem. Wool prices have dropped to low enough levels because of the depression with-

out the growers themselves cooperating in sending them lower. Cooperation ought to be directed toward sustaining prices at the highest level possible.

Every good thing of any consequence that ever has come to the wool-producing industry has been achieved through loyalty and cooperation among the growers and courage to stick to the guns until the goal was realized. The wool-growing industry has gained the national reputation of being the best organized group of producers. The present wool tariff is a fine monument to organization. The increased consumption of lamb is a tribute to organization and cooperation.

Wool producers of the entire United States, whether they live in Texas, Ohio, California, Montana, or Virginia, have common interests. What wool sells for at Boston affects their pocketbooks and their welfare. These growers, no matter where they live, have available the machinery through which they can manifest this common purpose and desire. Everyone in the wool-producing industry wants the raw wool market sustained at the highest possible level. So long as there is competition and underselling the only way this can be done is for the growers to cooperate with each other through their national organization and refuse to sacrifice their clips. When the growers show this courage it will be passed down the line through the dealers to the manufacturers.

If one could follow the travels of any lot of wool sold below-the-market at the shearing pen through the entire market channel it would become quite apparent to him how many people in the wool merchandising and manufacturing business are alert and ready to take advantage of producer errors or shortsightedness or loss of courage.

Never has there been a time in the history of the industry when courage, loyalty, and cooperation were more greatly needed or promised better or more far-reaching returns.

Twelve Months of Lamb Demonstrations

Lamb Demonstrations Attended by 100,000 Interested People—College Men Extend the Good Work

THE report of the lamb demonstrations conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board with Mr. M. O. Cullen as the demonstrator, from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, was presented at the annual meeting of the Board on June 24. As sheepmen know, this work was commenced by the Meat Board in the fall of 1927 at the request of, and with the funds of the National Wool Growers Association. Later the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association came into the program, and during the past four years these two organizations have supplied the funds for presenting these cutting demonstrations which are aimed to promote the use of lamb by showing how the carcass can be cut up in the most profitable manner.

While the story of the lamb program has been told at different times in the Wool Grower, some of the salient features and facts about the work of the year just closed as they were brought out in the annual report are briefly summarized below:

1. 259 demonstrations were held in 68 cities of 19 states.

2. The attendance at these demonstrations totaled 100,191, an increase of 65 per cent over the total attendance for the previous twelve-months' period. This total was made up of 7,161 members of the meat industry (packers, salesmen, retail meat dealers, etc.); 580 hotel and restaurant men; 44,912 consumers (women's clubs, cooking schools, food shows); 45,213 college and high school students; and 2,325 lamb feeders, 4-H boys and girls, livestock commission men, and county agents.

3. 333,594 pieces of literature on lamb were distributed. These included lamb menu books, stickers, Cashing in on Lamb, charts, lamb streamers, broadsides, cutting tests, and counter cards.

4. During the first part of 1932 the Mississippi Valley was covered. Intensive programs were put on in 36 of the principal cities of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

5. Two state campaigns were also put on, one in Nebraska and the other in North Dakota. The Nebraska campaign (October

12-28), included 34 demonstrations given in 11 cities. The two weeks' campaign in North Dakota was under the auspices of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the

leges and universities. "Not only have these institutions," the report stated, "been of assistance to the campaigns conducted in their respective states, but the members of the faculty are constantly sending in reports on lamb demonstrations which they have given on their own accord. Furthermore, numerous requests for demonstrations have been filled by college representatives."

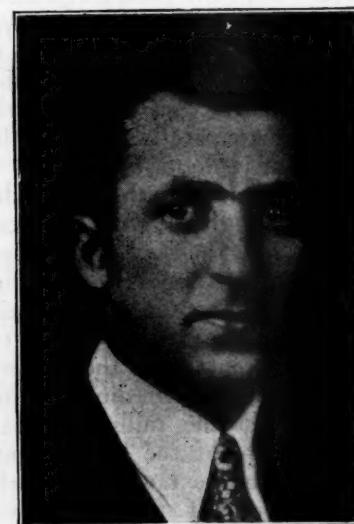
The men were trained to handle these cutting demonstrations in institutes conducted by the Board.

The net result has been that during the past year, college men have presented 128 demonstrations in 65 cities of 18 states. They have also appeared on 40 per cent of the Meat Board's programs, and have cooperated with the Board in putting up lamb exhibits at the leading livestock shows and fairs of the country.

The figures and facts listed above, of course, do not convey anything of the enthusiasm with which these lamb cutting demonstrations are received. In the new territory into which they are carried, they arouse the same degree of interest that they did at the inception of the work, and the requests for repeats are indicative of their appeal.

No attempt is made in the report to recite the results of the campaign, but the following letter from a packer chairman is included, as "typical of the reaction of retailers and packers to the lamb campaign":

On Tuesday evening, March 1, Mr. Cullen conducted a lamb cutting demonstration for the benefit of all packing house employees in our city. The writer, in discussing the value of these demonstrations with other packing house managers after the meeting, mentioned the fact that total lamb sales in the city of Mobile have increased from 40 to 50 per cent since a similar series of lamb cutting demonstrations was conducted in our city about three and one-half years ago. We feel that the recent demonstration campaign will be the cause of renewed enthusiasm among all wholesale and retail meat dealers in the sale of lambs, and will result in additional increased consumption.



M. O. CULLEN
Lamb Demonstration Specialist

North Dakota Agricultural College who paid the lamb demonstrator's traveling expenses.

6. There were special lamb demonstrations at the annual convention of the Ohio State Retail Meat Dealers Association, the Lincoln (Nebraska) Food Show, the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Hotel Association; at the cooking school conducted by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company; before the Red and White units at Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis; at the Missouri Pacific Agricultural Chautauqua; at the American Royal Livestock Show; before the Retail Meat Dealers Association at St. Louis, the Buffalo Restaurant Association, and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company at Indianapolis, Ind.

7. There were also five special lamb programs presented in Chicago: at the cooking school of the Boston Store, at the Stop and Shop Food Store, the Chicago Daily News Cooking School, the J. Sterling Morton High School and the Roosevelt High School.

A development of importance in the lamb demonstration work has been the support given the program by the animal husbandry and home economics departments of the col-

Shrinkage As A Profit Factor In Meat Cookery

By INEZ SEARLES WILLSON
Director, Department of Home Economics, National Live Stock and Meat Board

THE number of servings obtainable from a roast is a matter of prime importance to the person who is serving meals for a profit, and the number of servings is affected materially by the method of cooking. The packer takes every precaution to minimize the shrinkage factor in the preparation of boiled ham and other prepared meats; the restaurant manager cannot do better than take a page from his book.

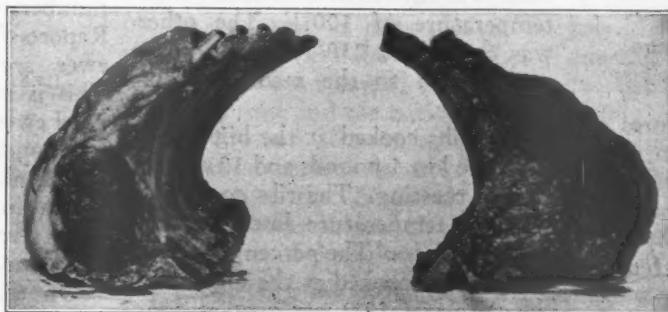
During the past seven years through experimental meat cookery, the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A., and various state agricultural experiment stations, working on a national project, "Cooperative Meat Investigations," have revealed some interesting facts on what causes shrinkage in meat during cooking.

Because time and meal preparation and service is so important in the public eating place other considerations may have been overlooked in cooking meat, especially in roasting, which is a long time process at best—and will be a longer one if the method advocated by the scientific meat cooks is followed.

Roasting, generally, is carried on at a much higher temperature than is desirable either from the standpoint of quality or economy in the number of servings, according to the results obtained in studies to find the best temperature at which to turn out a perfect roast. A low temperature over a longer period gives a much more palatable roast than one cooked more quickly at a high temperature.

Losses in Roasting

The quality of a roast is measured to a large extent by its juiciness and juiciness can be measured to some extent by the losses incurred in cooking. A saving of from 5 to 10



Two identical ribs after roasting. Ribs at right, cooked at 500° F., lost 5 pounds, 12 ounces; ribs at left cooked at 230° F., lost 1 pound, 14 ounces.

per cent over the usual loss is an item worth the consideration of the institutional buyer.

Losses in roasts are of two kinds: (1) Evaporation loss due to loss of moisture and other volatile substances and (2) dripping loss which is the fat and liquid in the pan. Drippings do not represent complete loss since they are utilized in making gravies and sauces.

Roasts in which the losses are great pull away from the bone and shrink into a more compact mass. The fibers are shrunken instead of being nice and plump.

A simple experiment carried on in a restaurant kitchen will demonstrate the losses incurred when the meat is roasted at a high temperature as contrasted with roasts cooked at a low temperature. To determine the shrinkage in a piece of meat, the roast is weighed raw and again when it is done. The evaporation loss equals the weight of the roasted meat plus the drippings subtracted from

the raw weight of the roast. The loss due to drippings is found by subtracting the weight of the cooked meat from the weight of the cooked meat plus the drippings. The evaporation loss plus the drippings loss equals the total shrinkage.

There are two controllable factors which have been shown to affect the amount of shrinkage in meats. These are: (1) the degree of doneness, and (2) the oven temperature used for roasting.

Degree of Doneness Affects Shrinkage

The more nearly a roast reaches the well-done stage, the greater will be the shrinkage. In experimental work roasts cooked in a 275° F. oven, which is a slow oven, rare roasts showed an average total loss of 16.8 per cent whereas roasts cooked to the well-done stage showed an average loss of 22.3 or a percentage increase of about 32 per cent. It is advisable for the sake of economy, therefore, to cook the meat to as rare a stage as is palatable.

These figures are based on roast beef where degree of doneness is a greater factor than in either pork or lamb, since both of these are usually roasted to the well-done stage. Pork should be thoroughly cooked, but it is a question whether lamb is not usually served in an over-cooked condition. One frequently encounters in restaurants broiled lamb chops which are just a little pink and they are delicious. There seems no valid reason why roast lamb cannot be served slightly under done.

Another point in connection with

degree of doneness is that the roast will continue to cook over a period of forty to forty-five minutes after removal from the oven. The internal temperature of a rare roast will show an average rise of as much as 10 degrees in this time. Unless the meat is cut at once when removed from the oven the cooking is continued. A roast which is desired rare and which is not to be served at once should be removed from the oven sooner than one which is to be cut right away.

Roasts cooked in a hot oven will rise more after removal than roasts cooked in a slow oven.

Effect of Oven Temperature On Shrinkage

Some very interesting figures on the amount of shrinkage in roasts cooked at different oven temperatures have been revealed in experimental work carried on by the agencies to which previous reference has been made.

In one set of experiments roasts of beef cooked at 230°F., showed an average total loss of 13.52 per cent as contrasted with 22.49 per cent total loss when the roasts were cooked in an oven at a temperature of approximately 350°F. This means an increase of some 66 per cent in shrinkage which is surely a factor to be taken into account. Losses due to evaporation showed a consistent increase with increased temperature with a drying out of the roast which is not at all desirable.

The time in the oven was longer for the roasts cooked at the lower degree of heat. In roasting at the lower temperature of 230°F., an average of 20.75 minutes per pound was required to reach the medium done stage. To reach the same degree of doneness at the higher temperature only 12.83 minutes per pound was required; or nearly eight minutes more per pound is required to get the least amount of shrinkage.

In another report the results vary somewhat, but they offer even stronger evidence that temperature affects materially the amount of shrinkage.

In these experiments roasts cooked at 230°F., showed an average cooking loss of 6.79 per cent as contrasted with an average loss of 30.44 per cent when the oven temperature was 500°F., for the entire roasting period. Shrinkage which represents nearly a third of the raw weight of the roast surely is a significant figure.

Two identical roasts taken from the same beef carcass, one from the right and one from the left side, each weighing exactly 14 pounds, were used in a recent experiment at the Ohio State University. One roast was cooked at a constant high temperature of 500°F. The other was cooked at 230°F. Each roast was cooked to the medium well-done stage.

The ribs cooked at the high temperature lost 5 pounds and 12 ounces during roasting. The ribs cooked at the low temperature lost 1 pound and 14 ounces. The percentage yield of the roast cooked at the high temperature was 58.9 per cent as contrasted to 86.6 per cent in the roast cooked at the low temperature.

Palatability, tenderness, juiciness, and flavor of the lean are decreased when meat is roasted at an extremely high temperature.

Searing Does Not Keep in Juices

An age-old theory that searing meat at a high temperature keeps in the juices and prevents shrinkage has been exploded by scientific meat cooks. On the contrary, a roast which is seared shrinks more than one which is not seared at all. Nor does searing increase palatability. The browned exterior produced by searing does improve the appearance, but it is a question whether this result is worth striving for, especially when the meat is carved before it comes to the table.

Since not only the quality of the meat which comes to the table but the profit to be derived from it depend so largely upon the temperature at which it is roasted, this question presents a problem that deserves careful study on the part of the institutional manager.

Signs of the Upturn

THE July supplies of lambs at the markets cannot be large. It will be too early for fat range lambs to move in volume and the remainder of the native lamb crop in this section is not very large in numbers. Plenty of people will be surprised when authentic information is available on the spring range lamb crop. The per cent death loss in ewes was large and the per cent lamb crop small. Between the two total production has been curtailed and now after several years of increases, total numbers are due to get a setback. Reports from some sections say that ewes are being offered for sale. This is an opportune time to buy good ewes but poor time to sell. Unless conditions are far worse than indicated the ewe is still an essential animal in western states and its cash value is much lower now than it will be a year from this time.

On the basis of excellent range conditions that prevailed July 1, an unusually large per cent of this year's lamb crop will get fat, hence a much larger proportion of the total lamb crop will go into killers' hands. Growers will probably market ewe lambs along with wethers, and breeding flocks thereby will be further reduced by lack of normal replacement. Sheep production reached peak volume last year. It has started on the downward trend, and those producers who strengthen their flocks or even enlarge them will find that they are in a strong position a year from now.

Feeders counting on record low prices for feeding lambs this fall will probably be fooled. To begin with the range lamb crop is reduced from last year. Range conditions are favorable for a large per cent of the crop being fat between now and late fall. On the basis of the excellent prospects for corn and feed crops in central states feeding capacity will be large. Several of the largest bankers in the Central West have already expressed the opinion that the livestock loan situation would be materially better the last

half of this year than in the corresponding period last year. Last, but not least, fat hogs which established a forty-year record low level in May have rallied nearly \$2 a hundred pounds and pork next winter is not going to be the depressing influence in the meat markets that it has been for the past six months. It is well worth while for flock masters to consider these general conditions in connection with handling their lambs in coming months.

C. M. Pipkin.

Hot-Weather Clothes for Men

WITH the rise in the use of linen and other wash suitings for men's summer wear, wool is having to look to its laurels. It does not lack ardent backers, however. A recent communication from the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners states the defense for wool most concisely.

Comfort, of course, they admit, is one of the main considerations in the selection of summer clothes, and to substantiate their stand for wool, a comparison in weight between light weight summer worsteds, linen and seersucker is given. "We find," the letter recites, "that the average linen coat and trousers in a given size will weigh 45 ounces; coat and trousers well tailored of the enclosed (light weight worsted) material weighs 30 ounces; seersucker coat and trousers 26 ounces. We have a preponderance of weight inveighing against the linen materials, whereas with the seersucker, examination will reveal greater porosity on the part of the woolen fabric than is shown by the seersucker."

The defense of wearing wool for appearance sake is also neatly stated:

We believe the average person has some pride in his personal appearance. We should be very glad to submit for comparison pictures of the same individual dressed in a linen suit after three hours' wear as compared with the same person garbed in a first class woolen material after three days' or even a week's wear. I contend that there is no plausible excuse, much less need, for

anyone to look like he had just crawled out of bed in order to be comfortable in warm weather.

Then on the score of economy, it is pointed out that the minimum requirement is two suits of wash material and four would be better, with a big laundry bill, while one worsted suit with the usual cleaning and pressing will suffice for the season,

and even continue to be good at the end of the second and third seasons.

It is easily recognized, of course, that the interest of the cleaners and dyers hinges on the fact that the wash suits are "washed" and not "cleaned," but their arguments for wool for summer wear are nevertheless sound and warrant circulation.

Texas Organization News

THE Texas Eat More Lamb Club has announced that a moratorium on the payment of dues pledges is in effect and that the regular collections will be resumed at a more favorable time and the national program continued for promoting lamb consumption and demand in cooperation with the National Wool Growers Association and eleven state organizations of sheepmen that comprise the National Lamb Council.

While the Texas Eat More Lamb Club is organized and financed separately, it works in close contact with the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and represents the same section and the same men.

The letter to club members stated that it was not the purpose of the Eat More Lamb Club to cease operation nor to discontinue the advertising program, but that in the light of present financial conditions it was for the best interest of the grower that the June payment be paid at some time in the future which they believe would soon be brighter.

Texas was the successful pioneer of the plan of financing sheepmen's organization work through collectible pledges signed by growers for a five-year term. In 1931 and so far in 1932 Texas payments to the National Wool Growers Association have exceeded those from any other state.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, at its regular annual convention last July, decided to hold the future conventions in December or January. The meeting for last

December was cancelled on account of coming so soon after the one in July. No dates have been announced for the coming meeting, but determination to carry on was plainly and forcibly expressed by President T. A. Kincaid, who also is a National Vice President, in this style:

"We May Have To

Close the Office, Fire the Secretary, Hold Our Executive Committee Meetings Under a Tree in a Pasture—

—BUT—

WE WILL NOT GO IN DEBT—And the Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association of Texas WILL Continue to Fight the Battles of the Ranchmen of Texas."

The Kincaid announcement was made at the opening of the regular quarterly session of the executive committee at Uvalde, June 9.

In his discussion of conditions in the industry in Texas, President Kincaid called attention to the fact that wools are bringing 2 to 4 cents a pound below the tariff and attributed this to the fact that the ranchmen have been consigning their wools. He expressed his utter distaste for consigning wools to any eastern firm; it would be better, he said, to consign to the co-operative. He also said there are plenty of warehouses in Texas which can handle wool better than Boston firms. He charged that the hoarders of money are the banks and said that when honest men can not bor-

row money that no recovery is possible. He thought Congress should have done something to stabilize the markets and said that lack of tariff on carpet wools is the cause of the demoralization of the mohair market. The banks and the warehouses are the ones who are to blame for the misfits in the ranching business, he charged, for these institutions are the ones that financed them. He said also that livestock held by banks and warehouses will delay recovery. One trouble, he found, is the centralization of money in a few hands and charged Wall Street with the present economic dislocation.

Limestone in Lamb Rations

ABOUT three hundred sheepmen heard results of Kansas State Experiment Station sheep feeding experiments at Manhattan, Kansas, in their recent annual Sheep Day program. Demonstrations in docking, handling the farm flock, and castrating were given by the shepherd of the college flock, Tommy Dean, and by R. F. Cox, in charge of sheep investigations for the college.

One of the important investigations was concerned with the best substitutes for alfalfa hay in the lambs' ration. Where alfalfa is not available, such substitutes as Atlas Sorgo, other grain sorghums, or even prairie hay have given fairly good satisfaction when protein supplement in the form of cottonseed meal was supplied. In all such rations, however, there has still been lacking the lime element for which alfalfa is such a good source, especially in the ration of growing stock.

In several lots one-fourth ounce of ground limestone was mixed with the .22 to .24 of a pound of cottonseed meal fed each lamb daily. The results were most satisfactory. At a total cost of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents for limestone for the entire period, lambs made an average gain of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds more than lots fed the same ration minus the limestone. The addition of limestone to the ration containing alfalfa gave no added benefit.

Many average feeders are satisfied to feed Atlas fodder with cottonseed meal and no grain. The comparison of lots fed such a ration with lots fed the same ration plus ground Atlas grain showed one-tenth cents loss per lamb for the no grain ration compared with 90 cents per lamb profit for the ground grain ration. On the same grain ration plus one-fourth ounce of ground limestone, the profit on each lamb was \$1.04.

Sheepmen usually think lambs must have some dry roughage. A comparison of lots fed Atlas silage for roughage plus ground limestone with lots fed only Atlas fodder for roughage showed gains for the silage and limestone made at the cost of \$4.81 per hundred pounds, while gains of the fodder group, without the limestone, cost \$5.26 per hundred pounds.

D. L. Thompson

Suggestions for Marketing Lambs

IHAVE been very much interested in reading your June number because of the many helpful articles pertaining to the sheep business and particularly your efforts to have the selling charges reduced at our central markets. It is surprising to note the reluctance on the part of the selling agencies to assume even a small part of their share of the depression as compared with the sheep growers. Selling expenses have remained practically the same as they were in 1929 and the growers now are receiving less than one-half of what they did at that time.

The only course for the grower to pursue is to ship his ewe lambs as he has done the past two years and the old ewe will soon go the way of all the earth, and the markets will not long be burdened with a large surplus of lamb and mutton. It is up to the livestock industry to encourage small independent packing plants in different parts of the country as has been done for hogs

in Iowa and other middle western sections, where they have greatly increased in numbers during the last few years.

They are being successfully run at a minimum of expense, being largely managed by men who have a financial interest in them as owners or part owners. This arrangement is proving very satisfactory to the farmers and growers who are able to load up their double deck truck in the morning with sheep or hogs and deliver them and be on the way home before noon, avoiding delayed train service and all the vexing things that come up in connection with rail shipments, and saving shrink and large feed bills.

In the meantime we have a very satisfactory way of selling our sheep through the Farmers Union co-operative houses. I am informed that they have houses in Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and other market centers. Shippers have in the past been reluctant to ship to them because of uncertainty of their being able to give satisfactory service, but at this time they are equipped to do all that any other selling agency can do. I have never shipped to them but have this information from a friend that has. Last season the Omaha house sent him a rebate of something like \$8.00 per car on the shipments made during the year, and other houses made smaller refunds after having added sums to their working capital from the year's profits. In this way the selling charge is much less to their members than that charged by other firms and it only costs a small sum to become a member. The growers surely need to save on all corners if they are to survive this depression and again see the industry on a paying basis.

Hotchkiss, Colo.

E. B. Allen

With the Women's Auxiliaries

OFFICERS OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth, President, Seligman, Arizona.
 Mrs. Harlan Hill, National Director, Prosser, Washington.
 Mrs. W. O. Stewart, First Vice President, Yakima, Washington.
 Mrs. A. R. Buckley, Second Vice President, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 Mrs. W. A. Epperson, Secretary-Treasurer, Howbert, Colorado.
 Mrs. S. Grover Rich, Chairman, Legislative Committee, 1400 Yale Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Press Correspondent, 1606 South Fourth East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

All chapters are requested to send their reports of activities to the Press Correspondent.

State Associations

Utah

Advertises through National Women's Federated Clubs:

STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. O. R. Ivory, Salt Lake.....President
 Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Salt Lake.....Vice-President
 Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Salt Lake.....Recording Secretary
 Mrs. David Smith, Salt Lake.....Corresponding Secretary

June brought a very interesting feature for advertising the Utah wool industry at the State Convention of the Women's Federated Clubs, held at Ogden, Utah. Programs for the convention were made of wool paper. Mrs. Eliason, being a member of the State Federation, caught the idea that every state in the Union would be represented at the convention of the National Federated Women's Clubs to be held at Seattle, Wash. Through the united effort of the officers of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, two hundred favors made of wool and adorned with the Sego Lily, our state flower, were presented at the banquet during the convention. Watch for the suggestive program to be presented by the Utah State organization in the August issue of the Wool Grower.

Mrs. Eliason.

Idaho

Makes patchwork quilts for future benefits.

STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. Leon Contor, Idaho Falls.....President
 Mrs. Eph Ricks, Sugar City.....Vice-President
 Mrs. F. S. Gedney, Mt. Home.....2nd Vice-President
 Mrs. A. E. Fridenstine, Pocatello.....Secretary

Oregon

Sells chances on afghan.

STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. George Rugg, Pilot Rock.....President
 Mrs. Stag, Baker.....Vice-President
 Mrs. Frank Oxman, Ontario.....Corresponding Secretary
 Mrs. A. K. Smith, Pendleton.....Secretary-Treasurer

Washington

Founders of the Auxiliary movement in the wool growing industry.

Originated the name Lamb-burger.

STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. James Morrow, Yakima.....President
 Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima.....Vice-President
 Mrs. Edmond Meyer, Ritzville.....Recording Secretary
 Mrs. Victor Lesamis, Oroville.....Corresponding Secretary

Friends of the Colton grazing bill expect to get the measure in position to be considered early next session. The committee has confidence that the Secretary of Agriculture will fix the grazing fee sufficient only to repay the cost of administration for the next ten years. After that the Secretary of the Interior would determine the proper fee for each grazing area. Fifteen per cent of the fees would go toward improvement of the range, 35 per cent to counties for schools and roads and the balance to the government for administration purposes.

I believe we have reason to feel optimistic. I am convinced we are in no worse condition than thousands of others and I feel sure that with the return of better times we will witness the sheepmen and their wives leading the parade back to prosperity—the good old days.

Mrs. S. Grover Rich, Chairman Legislative Committee.

Optimism from the Women's Standpoint

VIEWED from the eyes of the Auxiliary, the world at large seems to be gradually "getting its second wind" and will soon be in position to move forward again. With commodity prices improving, with our national budget balanced, with confidence being restored, and with the Prohibition question gradually clearing, there is every reason to believe that the sheepman has just cause to take heart. Livestock paper is as good today as any other kind of security and with the aid of the R. F. C., through which has come into existence many livestock loan companies, both large and small banks throughout the West, have been able not only to strengthen their own positions, but to provide hundreds of growers with the necessary funds with which to meet their operating expenses and thus enable them to carry on.

Wool-Content Labels for Blankets Effective December 31

ANNOUNCEMENT was made in the June Wool Grower (page 30) of an agreement reached early in March among representatives of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of blankets on standard labels to show percentages of wool content.

Following the March meeting, this Recommended Commercial Standard for Wool and Part Wool Blankets was circulated to obtain written acceptances from those engaged in the manufacture and distribution of blankets, and on June 11 the Division of Standards of the Department of Commerce announced that a sufficient number of acceptances had been received to make the use of the new labels effective as of December 31, 1932.

A Preliminary Report on the Poisonous Effects of Bitter Weed [Actinea Odorato] on Sheep

Reprint from Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 43, No. 8: Washington, D. C., October 15, 1931, by A. B. Clawson, Associate Physiologist, Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Single copies, free of charge, while supply lasts, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THIS report will be of particular interest to Texas sheepmen. It is a discussion of the poisonous effects on sheep of the plant known in West Texas as 'bitterweed' and in New Mexico as 'rubber weed.' As both of these names are more generally applied to two other plants, scientifically known as *Helenium tenuifolium* and *A. richardsoni*, 'bitter rubber weed' has been suggested as the common name for the weed *Actinea odorata* which is becoming such a serious menace to sheepmen of the Southwest.

Mr. Clawson describes the weed, a member of the Compositae, as an annual one "that grows to a height of from six inches to two feet and has a branching stem. The leaves are alternate and have very narrow or linear divisions. The more or less erect branches terminate in yellow flower heads which are one-fifth to one-third of an inch in diameter." Other publications to which Mr. Clawson refers state that the plant, under favorable conditions, will bloom any month of the year and is a heavy producer of seed.

Bitter rubber weed is found in an area extending from southwestern Kansas and central Texas westward across southern New Mexico and southern Arizona to southeastern California and then southward to Mexico. It grows at an altitude as high as 4000 feet, but is not found in the mountains nor in places of high humidity usually.

While having a distribution of

this width, most of the difficulty with the plant has occurred in the Edwards Plateau in western Texas and east of the Pecos River.

Experiments reported in the reprint from the Journal of Agricultural Research were conducted during the summer of 1930 with eleven sheep at Salina, Utah. To seven of the sheep the plant was fed in large single doses. The four receiving under 1 per cent of their weight of the green plant were not affected, while the two receiving 1 and 1.2 per cent showed slight symptoms and the one getting 1.3 per cent of its weight of the plant died.

The daily feeding of the plant in small doses for a considerable period

of time showed that "when a sheep eats as little as 0.1 per cent of its weight of the plant daily it may become ill in about 44 days, and that larger daily doses will produce effects in a correspondingly shorter time."

No statement is made by the author on a remedy for poison by this plant. He suggests that the large increase in losses from bitter rubber weed poisoning in Texas is an indirect result of the overgrazing of the range which has killed off the valuable forage and permitted the rapid growth of the weed, and that "animals usually eat poisonous plants because of a lack of the proper kinds of feed."

Lamb Yields in 1932

REPORTS on lamb yields have been solicited by the Wool Grower for a number of years. Those received so far this season cover twelve flocks and 27,000 ewes in seven states.

The summary shows an average lamb yield of 86.1 per cent. This is based on the whole number of ewes on hand at lambing time including ewes that are dry because of not being in lamb or losing their lambs.

The reports shown below are sent in by sheepmen replying to our monthly questionnaires regarding

range conditions and other matters reported in "Around the Range Country." The number is too small to furnish a reliable index of the lamb crop and it is probable that those who reply include largely owners whose yields are above average.

It is interesting to note, however, that a table similar to this one, printed last year (July, page 33) showed an average of 95.2 per cent on 21 flocks containing 90,000 ewes. A similar report for 1930 showed on 21 flocks containing 90,000 ewes, of 32,000 ewes.

	No. Ewes When Lambing Started	No. Ewes Not Having Lambs	No. Lambs Marked	% Lambs Raised to All Ewes
ARIZONA—				
Phoenix	2,150	130	2,210	102.8
CALIFORNIA—				
Bishop	6,800	700	6,000	88.2
Skaggs Springs	1,900	150	1,100	57.8
IDAHO—				
Ucon	1,100	200	900	81.8
MONTANA—				
Stanford	1,050	40	955	90.9
Deer Lodge	4,150	250	4,400	106.0
OREGON—				
Lakeview	2,000	400	1,607	80.3
TEXAS—				
Eden	600	100	500	83.3
Marathon	3,300	600	2,765	83.7
Uvalde	1,200	600	525	43.7
Uvalde	2,200	500	1,540	70.0
WASHINGTON—				
Selah	1,300	60	1,400	107.6

The Lamb Markets In June

June Lamb Receipts at Six Markets--"Directs" and on Sale

THE proportion of lambs reported as arriving at various markets that are "directs" appear to be having considerable influence upon the making of prices and in a way that is not always favorable to producer-shippers.

Chicago commonly is regarded as the principal market and its quotations largely control in the determination of prices at all other markets. Yet, on a good many days last month, Chicago's supply of lambs actually on sale was materially below the supply at other points.

The difficulty in quoting Chicago prices when receipts are mainly "directs" is shown in the following statement from the U. S. Department of Agriculture report of the Chicago market on June 10:

Again the bulk of receipts comprised packer directs, 8,300 out of 10,000 head arriving today being on similar billings. The limited open market supply cleared readily at steady prices, large killers rather than outsiders furnishing the support neces-

sary to check the earlier sharp descent. To be exact only a half dozen carload lots were actually on sale.

The total receipts reported for various days in June at these six markets and the number that went "direct" to packers in Chicago, Jersey City, and Omaha, are shown in the table below.

Chicago

LAMBS broke \$1 per hundred during a brief period late in June while cattle and hogs were gaining \$1 to \$1.50. Early in June native lambs sold at \$7.75, westerns at \$7.35, but, by the end of the month, \$6 was the limit on westerns to packers, city butchers paying \$6.50 for choice natives.

This break, in the face of continuous appreciation in other species, seriously impaired confidence in the summer market. No logical cause could be assigned other than general conditions and abundance of cheaper foods. Credits on pelts and offal disappeared, placing a heavy load on meat, and dressed trade failed to live up to its performance earlier in the season. The slump could not be at-

tributed to excessive supply as at no time was the market crowded.

During the first week of June an excellent showing was made, prices advancing 25@50 cents, compared with the low spot of the previous week. This created confident opinion that a broad summer trade was developing, but from that time on the buying side had the edge. By the close of the first week \$7 was the limit on choice lambs, \$6@6.50 taking the bulk. Throwouts sold at \$4.50@5, well-finished 85-pound shorn yearlings went at \$5.40, wooled yearlings failing to sell above \$4.50. The second week started with a 50@75-cent advance, which was lost before the close when \$6@6.50 took most of the desirable native lambs, nothing passing \$7. A consignment of Idahos, the first of the season, reached Chicago and sold at \$6.25. On outside account, a \$7.75 top was recorded. These lofty tops were the result of close picking and sorting.

The third week witnessed a fairly stable market, \$7 being paid daily on outside account. Packers rarely went above \$6.50, the bulk of all lambs selling between that figure and \$6, with throwouts at \$4.50@5. A sprinkling of fed yearlings cashed at \$4@5.25, grassy kinds selling down to \$3, or less. The week of June 25 whittled prices down further, tops realizing \$6.75@7 and the bulk of lambs \$6@6.25. Idahos weighing 81 to 87 pounds went to killers at \$6.50@7.

In view of the upturn in cattle and hogs the June market was anything but reassuring as breaks were easily effected and recovery was impossible, except for brief periods, and even then lost ground could not be regained. Most of the time control was in the hands of packers whose buying position at Chicago was fortified by heavy direct receipts from other markets. Kentucky and Tennessee lambs moved eastward in considerable numbers, shutting off ship-

DAILY RECEIPTS AND DIRECT SHIPMENTS IN JUNE

	CHICAGO		JERSEY CITY		OMAHA		DENVER		KANSAS CITY	ST. JOSEPH
	Total Receipts	Directs	Total Receipts	Directs	Total Receipts	Directs	Total Receipts		Total Receipts	
JUNE										
Mon., 6	7,730	3,698	21,824	14,579	2,545	—	6,382	12,000	2,000	
Tues., 7	8,510	4,340	12,581	7,881	3,059	—	4,687	7,000	3,000	
Wed., 8	8,854	2,748	1,969	1,832	5,282	394	4,016	13,000	1,800	
Thur., 9	17,628	12,126	15,644	12,277	7,340	2,503	1,290	11,000	1,500	
Fri., 10	10,000	(1)	—	(1)	3,500	2,700	2,800	4,500	3,500	
Sat., 11	780	780	8,092	7,567	4,440	(1)	9,700	—	—	
Mon., 13	6,536	1,642	19,919	13,668	6,237	1,350	14,888	9,000	3,000	
Tues., 14	11,485	6,989	10,323	7,745	8,646	—	12,867	7,000	2,500	
Wed., 15	9,472	5,784	3,045	3,045	9,725	1,600	2,587	11,000	3,000	
Thur., 16	12,722	9,461	13,713	11,773	7,755	1,259	3,839	7,000	3,000	
Fri., 17	11,000	(1)	—	(1)	2,500	—	8,891	9,500	3,000	
Sat., 18	6,219	6,052	9,861	9,730	4,514	(1)	7,516	—	—	
Mon., 20	13,791	7,943	27,954	20,807	4,986	1,030	13,277	8,000	6,000	
Tues., 21	10,709	4,814	13,383	9,546	4,737	—	5,286	6,000	5,000	
Wed., 22	12,781	4,896	2,441	2,441	6,117	1,600	98	10,000	5,000	
Thur., 23	13,521	10,641	15,078	12,326	5,111	800	3,811	11,000	2,000	
Fri., 24	8,000	(1)	—	(1)	6,500	3,100	10,158	7,000	3,000	
Sat., 25	3,355	3,124	8,166	7,633	2,222	(1)	9,438	—	—	
Mon., 27	17,214	13,608	18,820	13,042	5,981	1,300	6,990	11,000	4,000	
Tues., 28	10,377	5,431	11,764	9,384	5,237	—	3,227	6,000	4,500	
Wed., 29	8,988	1,665	3,020	2,742	6,396	2,400	2,681	5,000	3,000	
Thur., 30	7,021	4,266	8,299	6,505	2,666	—	3,964	5,000	3,000	
JULY										
Fri., 1	6,000	(1)	—	(1)	6,500	1,300	6,590	3,000	2,400	
Sat., 2	—	—	—	—	2,966	(1)	3,947	—	—	

(1) Figures not available.

ping demand at Chicago and narrowing competition to a point where it was negligible as a price making factor. Idaho and Oregon contributed heavily to gross receipts around the market circle and the movement from Missouri was sufficiently heavy to affect prices adversely everywhere. An outstanding feature was an urgent demand for choice range lambs, a large share of the Idaho and Oregon crop going to Denver.

Evidently a new marketing program is developing in connection with cashing the lamb crop. Denver, in possession of through billing privileges to the Missouri River, is exerting a magnetic influence on lambs loaded in adjacent territory, especially. South St. Paul is looking for Montana business, small interior packing houses, especially in Iowa, are absorbing a large portion of local production, and a fleet of trucks is operating everywhere gathering lambs for transportation to the nearest slaughter points, which use Chicago quotations as a mark to shoot at. To such an extent has this development proceeded that frequently a large proportion of the daily receipts at Chicago are direct to packers.

Indications are that the bulk of the summer lamb crop will sell with the figure "six" as the pivotal point. If any considerable number cash substantially above \$6.50 it will be an agreeable surprise. Killers are showing no quarter and, having little competition at the central markets, are able to hold prices down. That the summer and fall crop, native and western, will be ample is expected, but it is also probable that owing to excellent physical conditions an unusually large percentage of western lambs will be fat. Of native lambs there will be enough to go around, the spring run from Missouri furnishing evidence that low ewe prices have held females back in the country, "to raise twins," as a grower facetiously remarked. Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio are all long on native lambs, and at the Atlantic

seaboard markets, receipts have been liberal. Even at present prices the farm-grown lamb is profitable as it costs little to raise at present cost of feeds and produces needed revenue.

Dressed trade has been fairly healthy, especially when it is considered that meat is under the necessity of carrying all the price burden. Credits formerly given buyers for pelts have disappeared, the net value at present being around 15 cents each, which illustrates the terrific depreciation on all commodities. Lamb is easily the costliest meat on the list, carcass steer beef wholesaling at \$10 to \$14 per hundred while good to choice lamb has been quoted at \$15@17.50 in Chicago and \$16@19 at the Atlantic seaboard. One complaint registered in wholesale circles has been an excess supply of common and medium grade meat, with which dealers impose on consumers, creating prejudice against the product and to a considerable extent nullifying the costly campaign designed to popularize lamb with the masses. Tons of this dark colored, and in many instances, unpalatable yearling meat has been circulated in distributive channels to the detriment of qualified lamb.

The feeder situation is somewhat obscure. A financial condition for which there is scant precedent renders farm finishing impossible. There is a dependable summer feeder market at Omaha on account of commercial feeders who operate continuously on a system of handling their product at near-by feed lots, driving in and out of the yards and economizing to the last penny, but elsewhere July rarely reveals a feeder demand. All over the corn belt farmers are hand-tending probably the largest crop of small grain ever harvested, with a corn crop promise that never was brighter early in July. This practically insures abundance of cheap feed which must be utilized if it is to have marketable value. Should corn sell around 25 cents, cheap gains can be put on lambs by competent feeders as roughage will be abundant. Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin,

sin, and adjoining states will all need lambs, the financing problem rather than feed being of paramount importance. That problem must be tackled during the ensuing 90 days and its logical solution appears to be adaptation of the contract system. Every lamb moved into the farming area on feeding contracts will increase competition between the various feeding sections of the West.

But for an obvious emergency the contract plan would be less popular, but a means of moving the supply from pasture to feeding grounds is imperative. This year it will be possible to remedy recent errors especially by refraining from giving stock to incompetents. Last winter practically all the lambs that were handled properly either paid well for the feed or made money, but thousands failed to gain sufficient weight to give satisfaction to either party concerned.

But for sheer necessity, it is doubtful if contract feeding would be resorted to at least on a scale of considerable volume, owing to risk, certainty of unsatisfactory outcome in many cases, and supervision which is both difficult and expensive. This season it is evident that if any considerable number of thin western lambs go into the corn belt, such cooperation between breeder and feeder will be imperative. In many localities banking facilities have disappeared; everywhere the financial arm of commerce is more or less crippled while demand for money is urgent. At the financial centers matters are even more unfavorable for financing feeding operations than in the interior, credit for such purposes having disappeared. The bank flurry at Chicago late in June when many solvent and pretentious institutions were forced to close their doors merely aggravated what in any case would have been a bad situation. How soon this condition will be rectified is impossible to foresee, but that there will be a clamor for feeding loans is a cinch, with scant prospect of compliance, only those with satisfactory statements having the least chance to get a dol-

lar and, unfortunately, such men are few. A clear farm with taxes paid up and a reputation as a good moral risk, not to speak of competency, will be essential to getting money for feeding this season.

J. E. Poole.

Kansas City

JUNE brought a lower price level for fat lambs than May, but some of this can be attributed to seasonal differences also to the fact that certain readjustments had to be made because of the advancing season.

The market kept within an extreme price swing of \$1. At the high point on June 20, the top was \$6.50 and at the low point, June 28, the top was \$5.50. The closing top for the month was \$5.65, 35 cents under May's close and the June opening. On all but the last four days of the month best lambs brought \$6 or better, mostly \$6.15 to \$6.35, which compares favorably with the bulk of sales in May.

June is usually one of the lowest price months of the year. Markets are called on to absorb new crop offerings from practically all sections and much of the total supply is short of finish and an unusually large per cent is but little better than half fat. Killers are called on to take a great deal of unfinished stuff and take it in bunches with some that carry fairly good finish. They have to make allowance on good stuff to offset the plainer stuff. Late in the month a lot of half fat native lambs showed up that were not desirable feeders and they went into killers' hand at \$3.50 down, or at what looked to be a ridiculously low price, but probably figured against the meat yield first cost was relatively high. There are a great many farmers in the central belt that have not learned the knack of producing fat lambs and they, in many instances, do not see why their lambs do not sell as high as other lambs that are fat. Killers want fat lambs and have little use for half fat kinds.

In June native lambs predominated in the supply. Some were fairly

well finished, a majority could be classed as good, but there was too large a percentage that was half fat. Farmers could have held back these half fat lambs to good advantage. The native movement has already passed peak volume and from now on will diminish, though they will string along through August. No western fat lambs arrived during the month. A few showed up from Texas but they were not in sales channels as they were consigned direct to killers. Idaho and Oregon shipped freely in June but they went to more northern points and producers failed to get the full benefit of proper distribution they would have had, provided they had taken advantage of the outlet that prevailed on all markets.

Fed yearlings which had a rather deferred close out in June ran into the on-coming southwest crop of grass yearlings and the two sagged in unison to come to a \$1 to \$1.50 lower close than May. However, there was nothing that showed dry feed late in the month. June started with last year's lambs drawing a yearling classification and selling at \$5 to \$5.75, but as the month advanced and the age line became more pronounced the price trend was downward and fed classes were closed at \$2.75 to \$3.50. A large per cent of the grass yearlings was

from Texas and moved direct to packers. Few aged muttons outside of ewes were available. Wethers on the close of June brought \$1.75 to \$2.50 and old ewes \$1 to \$1.75. There was little or no trade in breeding ewes and feeder lamb transactions were principally in small lots.

June receipts in Kansas City at 197,874 were 35,000 larger than in the same month last year and a June record for all times. Over half the supply came from Texas and Kansas and Missouri contributed practically all the rest. In the six months this year receipts were 1,147,789, or 166,153 less than in the first half of 1931.

C. M. Pipkin.

Omaha

AFTER showing unusual stability during the first three weeks of June, the fat lamb market slumped as the month waned and closing sales uncovered a net decline of 25 @50 cents from the end of May.

Demand was only fair most of the time but extremely light receipts tended to offset this condition. Only 138,000 arrived, representing a reduction of 15,000 from the previous month and 52,000 head as compared with June, 1931. The run also

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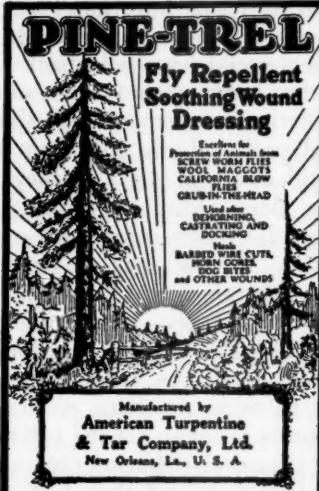
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stood as the lightest for June in nine years.

Quite a liberal proportion of receipts arrived on direct billing to packers so that the actual reduction in the salable supply was even greater than that indicated by the figures. Most of the loss in numbers as compared to a year ago occurred in the case of western rangers. Receipts from the South and also nearby territory were heavier than during the same period a year ago.

There was little or no real competition for slaughter stock at any time but sellers managed to hold top prices for western lambs within the narrow range of \$6@6.25 most of the time. The month's extreme top of \$6.50 was paid for one of the few bands of really choice Idahos to appear here. Sales during the final week were at \$5.25@5.75, with a closing top of \$5.50, which has since moved up to \$5.75.

Quality of the range lamb contingent, while better than a year ago on the average, still left much to be desired. Although packers were able to take a larger proportion of range lambs than they did a year ago, when westerns were forced to market prematurely by drouth, really choice grades were practically a minus quantity. As a result, tops were frequently established by other classes although the range on both natives and fed lambs was practically the same as on westerns for the month as a whole; namely, \$6@6.25 during the first three weeks with a drop to \$5.50 on the close.

Purely local demand, a none too optimistic view of the future fat lamb market, and a smaller total supply of thin lambs to work on, all combined to curtail shipments of feeder lambs from this market during June. The total of 20,600 was just a little better than half that of a year ago and the lightest in the last four years for June. All but 2,000 head were taken by nearby Nebraska feeders.

Prices paid for feeders worked higher during the fore part of the month, then went into reverse and closed 25 cents or more lower. After

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month was very uneven and closed around 50 lower. The month opened with best westerns at \$6.00 and on the 20th choice kinds sold at \$6.40, which was the month's high point. On the same date Texas lambs sold at \$6.25. Since then the market was on the down grade, and closed with best at \$5.50. Natives were offered rather freely and the top ranged from \$5.50@6.50 with \$5.50 the closing top and bulk of good kinds \$5.00@5.50, and plainer kinds \$3.00@4.75.

Bulk of offerings from Texas and New Mexico were clipped yearlings and these are \$1.25@1.50 lower than a month ago. On the extreme close sales ranged \$3.00@3.50, while early in the month they sold up to \$4.75. Native and range yearlings sold \$3.50@4.00 on the close. Ewes and old wethers held around steady throughout the month. Fat ewes sold largely \$1.25@1.50, with a few lots up to \$2.00. Old wethers ranged \$2.00@2.50.

H. H. Madden.

Denver

AT the close of June prices of fat lambs were around 50 cents a hundredweight lower than at the opening, although values held up fairly well during a good part of the month.

Receipts were liberal at Denver, totaling 150,415 head during the month as compared at 102,094 head received in June a year ago. Trade was active during the month. Practically everything was cleared daily, both shipper buyers and packers being active participants in the purchasing.

Best spring lambs were selling at \$6 to \$6.15 on the closing session of May. These prices were fairly well maintained throughout the month and good lambs sold on several sessions at \$6.20 and \$6.25. A slight decline at the close of the month, however, brought best lambs to \$5.50 on the closing session.

Most of the lambs on the market at Denver during June came from Idaho with a liberal sprinkling from

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Oregon, Utah, California and other western states. These lambs sold well here and brought prices that were very satisfactory to shippers when compared to values prevailing on the same day at other markets. The strong competition between the various packers, shipper buyers and local, small killers results in an active trade here and good prices.

Very few fed yearlings are now coming to market, as the supply in feed lots has been practically exhausted. Ewes are selling around 75 cents to \$1 a hundredweight, while something choice would probably bring a little more. W. N. Fulton.

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T. A. CONNORS, manager of the meat department of the chain stores in the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company system, speaking before the Institute of American Meat Packers in New York recently said:

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